



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
2 April 1991

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OAU Chairman Notified of Rwandan Cease-Fire

*EA2903134391 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 29 Mar 91*

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a special message from President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. The message was delivered to President Museveni by a special envoy from President Mobutu, Mr. (Mapesa).

In his message, President Mobutu informed the OAU chairman that the cease-fire between the Rwandan Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, RPF, will be signed today, 29 March 1991, in the Zairean capital of Kinshasa. Major [as heard] Mobutu asked President Museveni to send a representative to witness the signing of the agreement. He informed the OAU chairman that the two sides agreed to the signing of the agreement after a meeting between them in Kinshasa on 16 March 1991.

The Zairean head of state was mandated by the heads of Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, and the prime minister of Zaire who met in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, last month, and empowered him to take immediate steps and institute a dialogue between the warring parties. Subsequently a meeting was convened in Goma and Kinshasa between 11 and 16 March 1991 after which it was agreed by the representatives of the two warring parties to sign a cease-fire today, 29 March 1991.

Diouf Addresses Colloquium on Democracy in Africa

*AB2903211291 Dakar PANA in French 1540 GMT
25 Mar 91*

[Text] [No date, place as received] (APSEN/PANA)—The search for a "fitting formula" for adapting democracy to Africa must necessarily be geared toward the establishment of structures that favor a broad exchange of ideas and do not reject consultations and consensus, President Abdou Diouf stated today in Dakar.

According to the Senegalese head of state, to satisfy the aspirations of Africans for democracy, there is a need for "the existence of a framework for the representation of the citizens, where the necessary exchange of ideas will not obstruct consultations and the search for the consensus" which characterize the society.

President Abdou Diouf made this statement while opening a colloquium on "Democracy and Development in Africa—The Experience of African Countries and the ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific] Group." The colloquium, the first of its kind in Africa, is being organized by the Strasbourg Conference in collaboration with the Senegalese National Assembly.

According to Mr. Diouf, if Africa takes this course, there will no longer be the fear of seeing "the sudden starts of democracy stop development or the slowness of development prevent the advancement of democracy."

The Senegalese president said it is, however, left to the sons of the continent themselves to search for the means of acceding to true democracy.

After expressing satisfaction with the measures taken in this direction by some African countries, including Senegal, President Diouf appealed for assistance from "Africa's friendly countries to help it to win the bet more easily."

"Those of us who are advancing slowly and with some hesitation need your understanding, and those whose steps are more firm need your encouragement," he told world governments, especially those of Europe.

Africa's accession to true democracy must not be a particularly difficult task, taking into account the continent's past, which according to the head of state, has never as a whole rejected this system of government which was "at times very active there during the colonial era and especially in the years just before independence."

Speaking before President Diouf, Miguel Angel Martinex, the vice president of the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe, insisted on the necessary relationship between "a true democracy and a true parliament."

After emphasizing the inevitable nature of democracy in Africa—which can no longer accept dictatorship—he pleaded for the economic development of the continent. This must go hand in hand with democracy, he said before urging the European countries to support the current experience.

In his welcome message, Senegalese National Assembly Speaker Abdoul Aziz Ndaw particularly stressed the advantages of democracy, underlining that to establish this form of government, "there is the need for a balanced economic development that ensures the indispensable needs for better living."

The two-day colloquium, which is being attended by politicians, parliamentarians, and intellectuals, will hear three lectures on the following themes: "The Actors of Democratic Development," "The Progress of Democracy in Africa," and "International Cooperation for the Strengthening of Democracy in Africa."

OAU Urges Use of Local African Languages

*AB2903232391 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT
29 Mar 91*

[Text] Lagos, March 29 (AFP)—A meeting of the OAU (Organisation of African Unity) Intra-governmental Council on Information and Communication (ICC) ended here Friday [29 March] with participants urging African media to use local languages.

In a resolution adopted at the end of the Council's four-day meeting, participants said that such a step would make it easier for these media to reach a wider audience.

The meeting, attended by some African ministers responsible for information, broadcasting or communications, urged the OAU to convene a conference of African information and communication ministers to address the problem of preferential tariffs for African media, discuss details of the establishment of a Pan African Telecommunication network and a proposed African satellite.

It also urged member-states to assist the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY to overcome its current financial difficulties by paying arrears to the cash-strapped agency.

African countries owe the eight-year-old agency some 14 million dollars.

The ICC, established in 1988, has a mandate to champion programmes leading toward a new African information and communication order.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of international organisations such as the Pan African Telecommunications Union, the Union of African Television and Radio, the Union of African Journalists and the International Telecommunications Union.

Abidjan Conference Views Spread of AIDS

*AB2803184591 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT
28 Mar 91*

[Text] Abidjan, March 28 (AFP)—Africa's major problems dealing with widespread AIDS are due not only to a lack of equipment and qualified staff but also to politics and social barriers, specialists have concluded at a meeting here.

Early this year, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported some 81,650 AIDS cases in Africa, with a further 100,000 Africans carrying the HIV virus that causes the deadly disease. But medical experts from 12 countries gathered in Ivory Coast this week agreed that the real number of cases must be considerably higher. Nigeria has notified just 48 cases of AIDS—Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome—in a population estimated at more than 110 million.

Several specialists pointed out that political leaders tend to argue that malaria and diarrhea-causing diseases that debilitate people and are well-known enemies of development still kill more people than does AIDS. A relative

lack of interest helps to explain the scarcity of laboratory equipment needed to diagnose AIDS in the continent. Most countries also lack specialized care centres for people with AIDS, who are generally taken into general hospitals in the large urban areas, which are a little better equipped than the rare rural clinics.

On WHO figures, Uganda has 17,422 AIDS cases, heading the list before Zaire with 11,537 and Ivory Coast with 3,647.

Africa's many civil wars are an important factor in spreading the disease, the conference heard. It was impossible to estimate the impact on neighboring Ivory Coast, Guinea and Sierra Leone, for instance, of some 500,000 refugees from Liberia, which has been seriously affected by AIDS. Tens of thousands of African city-dwellers have been displaced by conflict.

Almost every government has now set up a special anti-AIDS team whose main task is to inform people of the disease and the ways in which it is transmitted—via sexual intercourse, infected blood or dirty needles—but these workers face problems of language barriers and illiteracy.

Abdurahman Mohamed of Djibouti told the conference that the mass media were in his view not a good way of reaching African peoples and suggested instead the creation of anti-AIDS sub-committees at village level. A Rwandan doctor said doctors found it difficult to help HIV-positive people understand that they were not yet ill but nevertheless could represent a serious danger to their partners.

The fight against AIDS is also a struggle against religious authorities, a number of experts said. In Rwanda, which is 80 percent Roman Catholic, church leaders have protested that the use of condoms as an incitement to "debauchery." Similar attitudes have been expressed by Muslim leaders elsewhere.

Specialists said they wanted more support from local authorities, but mainly traditional chiefs who are more "credible" than Europeanized officials. African healers, too, are listened to more than doctors, and there are many more of them, the said.

The meeting here gathered experts from Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Congo, Djibouti, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Zaire for a training course on treating AIDS patients.

Cameroon

President Decrees Amnesty for Coup Plotters

AB2903192391 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 28 Mar 91

[Text] President Paul Biya has forcefully reaffirmed his commitment to national reconciliation. The head of state today adopted new important measures in favor of detainees. These measures apply to those under house arrest or administrative detention, those who have served their prison terms but been put under administrative detention, and those sentenced to 10 years or more of imprisonment. Furthermore, the head of state decreed that those who have been condemned to prison terms of over 10 years have their terms partially reduced, by 50 percent. Finally, life sentences have been converted to 15 years imprisonment.

It must be stressed that the measures adopted today by the head of state are an act of pardon for a certain number of Cameroonians involved in the abortive 6 April 1984 coup. Some of the convicts were put under administrative detention and others under house arrest after their prison terms following a previous presidential pardon.

Thanks to the new measure, all 107 of these people are now free. It is indicated by reliable sources in the Ministry of Territorial Administration that an amnesty bill is being worked on and will be presented to the National Assembly. This is another proof of Paul Biya's willingness to ease national tension and to rally Cameroonians of all political shades for a true democracy and a return to economic growth in our country.

The minister of territorial administration met this afternoon with the press. I give you Minister Gilbert Anzde Tsoungui's explanation:

[Begin recording] The measures of pardon that the head of state has just adopted are a political act because he has decided to pardon some of our compatriots involved in the two events of 6 April 1984. Some of these people were under administrative detention. Those affected were also some who were under house arrest and others who, although they had served their sentences, have been kept under watch or put under house arrest for public security reasons. Last, there are the convicts, those who are serving prison terms of 10 years or more. [end recording]

Opposition Spokesman Criticizes Pardon

AB0104210891 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 1 Apr 91

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Opposition leaders in Cameroon have criticized President Biya's decision last week to pardon some 100 political prisoners, saying that it did not go far enough. The spokesman for the opposition National Coordination Committee, Mr. (Bile Same), said that general amnesty was needed so that political figures in exile could return and take part in a national conference.

Mr. (Same) said most of those being released under the presidential pardon had already served their sentence or were being held arbitrarily. He dismissed claims in the official media that the pardon announced on Thursday [28 March] meant there were no longer any political prisoners in Cameroon. Opposition parties are to meet in Douala tomorrow to discuss their response to the move.

Central African Republic

Kolingba Addresses New Cabinet Ministers

AB3103203591 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 30 Mar 91

[Excerpts] CAR Prime Minister Edouard Franck this morning introduced ministers and state secretaries appointed on 20 March to General Andre Kolingba, the head of state. Absent at the ceremony were Foreign Minister Laurent Gomina-Pampali and Gaston Mandata Nguerekata, state secretary for scientific research, who are on missions abroad. The president of the Republic explained to Cabinet members our country's new political orientation and above all, the creation of a post of prime minister after this post was dropped 10 years ago. He said this was one more step toward democracy. President Kolingba also outlined the government's responsibilities regarding the executive and legislative branches. Here is a rebroadcast of the head of state's important address:

[Begin Kolingba recording] Mr. Prime Minister, Ladies, Gentlemen, Ministers, and State Secretaries, I regard our meeting today as the occasion of new awakening of national consciousness. The creation of a post of prime minister in charge of (leading) the Cabinet is part of progress, efficiency, and responsibility as well as as being a process of institutional evolution. [passage omitted]

Our experience in this country shows, I will always say, that moves toward an authentic democracy, not a cosmetic one, must be pursued at our own (pace). The path to freedom must be pursued with determination and according to our means and strength and by taking into account the contingencies inherent in our country. By drawing lessons from our own history and because democracy can guarantee a sure future for our country, this democracy must rest on solid foundations and take roots in national unity, stability, peace, and respect for law and order. It must be instilled in our mores and traditions. Otherwise, it will be a mere [words indistinct] Far away from being reticent, we have overcome the necessary steps which seem lengthy for some people, but we have certainly been moving in the right direction. Above all, democracy is freedom, but freedom has its limits and constraints. You cannot do anything you like and plunge a country into anarchy in the name of freedom. Your freedom ends where that of your neighbor begins. And this involves the law. But a people and state can only be strong when the laws are firm, applied rigorously and respected by all. Individual freedom [word indistinct] order does not mean lack of

freedom. That is to say that democracy cannot be conceived without a strong state and without a (sound) economy.

The new awareness which I referred to a while ago must ensure safeguards for what is fundamental, namely human rights and the participation of the active forces of the nation, in particular the youth and all the CAR citizens who must be totally involved in national construction. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Chad

CDR-Frolinat Faction Joins MPS

AB3003232291 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 28 Mar 91

[Excerpt] Today the Revolutionary Democratic Council-Chadian National Liberation Front [CDR-Frolinat] joined the Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS]. The ceremony took place late this morning at the MPS Headquarters. It was chaired by the second deputy executive secretary of the National Salvation Council, Aberahmane Amir. By this joining, the CDR-Frolinat promises to put its political and military forces at the disposal of the MPS. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Speaks to Press on Security

AB3103205491 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 29 Mar 91

[Text] The minister of state for interior and security, Maldom Bada Abbas, made an important statement to the press this morning concerning security throughout the nation's territory. Security, as the interior minister stressed this morning, has always been a concern for the new authorities. He recalled the role played by the special mobile intervention and joint brigades.

Despite all these reinforced measures to guarantee security, Mr. Maldom stated, certain unscrupulous individuals take pleasure in committing acts of aggression against citizens. He gave the following warning:

[Begin recording] It is, indeed, an open secret that despite the measures adopted, a certain number of wicked armed individuals take pleasure in committing acts of aggression against peaceful citizens and even foreigners living on our territory. These thoughtless and despicable individuals, who try by their acts to cast aspersions on the national community, are today replaced in their hateful acts by some disgruntled individual revanchists who [words indistinct] invite the people to tribal hatred.

They should beware! The government of the Republic will not tolerate such reprehensible behavior. Measures for control will be reinforced, and sanctions will be taken against troublemakers. [end recording]

Since security concerns us all, the minister of state for interior and security asked each citizen to help security forces accomplish their difficult task.

Congo

Cuban Troops Begin To Leave 1 Apr

AB0104183291 Dakar PANA in French 1519 GMT
1 Apr 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Apr (PANA)—The 1,500-strong Cuban military contingent stationed for 14 years in Pointe-Noire, the Congolese port city, began to leave Congo today, a Congolese military source announced. An agreement on the withdrawal of the Cubans was signed last weekend between Brigadier General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, the chief of staff of the Congolese Army, and Colonel Victorio Suarez Colas, the head of the Cuban delegation.

The Cuban contingent has been in Pointe-Noire since 1977 where, in collaboration with Soviet military advisers, it built a base which serviced operations for the Angola intervention and the assembly of Soviet-built MiG-21 combat planes for the Congolese Army.

National Conference on Political Future Continues

Sassou-Nguesso Arrest Urged

AB3003111091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 27 Mar 91

[Text] The delegate of the opposition party, the Cause, came to the forefront yesterday at the national conference in Brazzaville. Taking the floor there, he asked that President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the head of state, be placed under house arrest. The proceedings continued this morning and, to know what transpired, we called our special correspondent Jean-de-Dieu Ndong Ovono:

[Begin Ovono recording] Resignation, resignation, resignation. The participants at the conference this morning repeatedly pronounced this word following accusations leveled against President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and his close associates by several speakers. These accusations ranged from the plundering of the national patrimony to political assassinations, without forgetting tribalism and other misdeeds. The Congolese Labor Party, the government, and the Congolese head of state are in hot water.

Lawyer Jacques Okoko of the Central African Bar Association this morning recalled the assassination of Marien Ngouabi and the circumstances surrounding the trial that ensued. Lawyer Okoko is a privileged witness. Like Ngouabi, he is a native of Owando. He was the government's general delegate at the trial of the former president's assassins. Since then, he has been speaking of being persecuted. He alleged that several of his documents had been stolen and that he himself had escaped several attempts on his life.

Upbraiding President Denis Sassou-Nguesso this morning, he said that all the documents concerning the Ngouabi affair were in his head. According to him, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who was defense minister at the time of Marien Ngouabi's death, should have either shot himself in the head or

resigned, instead of seeking to seize power. These were Jacques Okoko's words. These are insinuations that perplexed people. There are increasing requests or even demands for the Congolese head of state's presence in the conference hall to respond to these acts. Meanwhile, there has been no reaction from the Presidency of the Republic. [end recording]

Sassou-Nguesso Urges Unity

AB3003195391 Paris AFP in French 2123 GMT
27 Mar 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 27 Mar (AFP)—This evening in Brazzaville, Congolese President General Denis Sassou-Nguesso stated that he hoped that the national conference debates on the country's political future would be cleared of "passion and exaggeration." In an interview granted to the Congolese press and AFP, President Sassou-Nguesso thus reacted for the first time to the very strong attacks that have been made on his regime since the end of February, when the conference started.

Over the past few days, many representatives of the opposition have indeed accused the head of state of being involved in many assassinations and declared his single-party regime responsible for the serious economic difficulties the country is currently experiencing. In this regard, Mr. Sassou-Nguesso called on the conference participants to avoid changing it into a "tribunal" and to strive for "national unity." In conclusion, he assured the participants that "their lives will not be threatened either during or after the conference." The president, however, stated that he was against the reinforcement of the security measures around the conference as demanded by some of the participants since the situation in the country requires no exceptional security measures.

Mr. Sassou-Nguesso's appeal occurs while persistent rumors have circulated over the past few days in Brazzaville that weapons of war were in the hands of individuals unauthorized to possess them, observers pointed out in the Congolese capital.

Conference Chairman Urges 'Appeasement'

AB0104090491 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 29 Mar 91

[Excerpt] In Congo, Monsignor Ernest Kombo, chairman of the Congolese National Conference Presidium, has renewed his appeal to the delegates in the wake of fresh attacks against the ruling Congolese Labor Party and President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Msgr. Kombo called for appeasement and stressed the need to avoid humiliating statements and excesses. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Kombo recording] When we are driving a car, we watch the dashboard, which indicates the speed. Each of us delegates here certainly has a checklist serving as a dashboard. That is why we Presidium members have made a point of consulting all groups regularly to ensure that our checklists tally. But even after looking at them, we still have to answer these questions: Do we not offend by all our

statements here? Do we foster national reconciliation and unity by our statements here? Do we not discredit our country through our statements? In a nutshell, I believe that everyone has a checklist. If we go home and our son asks what is the news from the conference, we should be able to answer that we are going at the right speed and are at the right distance. I feel that whatever the checklist, we should reach the destination that is national unity with all its implications. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Gabon

President Bongo Returns From Visit to France

AB3103212391 Paris AFP in French 1527 GMT
29 Mar 91

[Text] Libreville, 29 Mar (AFP)—Gabonese Head of State Omar Bongo returned to Libreville today following a visit to France that lasted a little over one week, official sources announced today in the Gabonese capital. During the visit, Mr. Omar Bongo underwent a surgical operation on his hand. He also held talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and several French officials.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Bongo described his talks as "very useful," pointing out that they centered mainly on economic issues and the conclusion of a new agreement with the IMF whose experts are expected in Libreville in early April.

Commenting on the violent incidents that took place on 24 March 1991 at Kango (100 km east of Libreville) on the occasion of the legislative by-elections, during which three gendarmes were seriously wounded by demonstrators, President Bongo placed the entire responsibility on the National Lumberjacks' Assembly [RNB—opposition] of Father Paul Mba Abessole.

"The RNB must discipline itself. Otherwise we shall have to apply the laws of the Republic, and everyone is supposed to know the law," the Gabonese president stated.

Asked to comment on the recent events in Mali and the arrest of President Moussa Traore, President Bongo stated: "He who kills by the sword will die by the sword. Moussa Traore was not elected. He came to power through a coup d'etat against a democratically elected head of state. Moussa Traore has had sufficient time to correct himself. A true statesman is one who can admit his wrongs."

Rwanda

Foreign Minister Says Situation 'Generally Calm'

EA0104214691 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Three days after the signing of the cease-fire agreement between the government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [FPR] the situation on the front remains calm, although the rebels [inkotanyi] intermittently engage in acts of provocation such as stealing food from the peasants. Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, gave this information to Radio Rwanda this morning. Listen to

him speaking to Jean-Baptiste Numbahumpatse, who spoke with him on the telephone this morning.

[Begin recording] [Bizimungu] The (?military) situation as described to me by the [words indistinct] military [word indistinct] of the country, is generally calm. [Words indistinct], in general there have been no attacks [words indistinct], but we know that (?some) rebels are trying to infiltrate certain villages and [words indistinct] hills to look for food, particularly as those people are (?of course) hungry. [passage omitted] Of course one can wonder—and one must wonder - whether this is not also for provocation purposes—attempting to provoke the Rwandan Armed Forces, which are very vigilant indeed, to provoke them to be able eventually to say they have been subjected to aggression by the Rwandan Armed Forces, which violated the cease-fire. We are, of course, closely monitoring what happens from minute to minute. The Rwandan Armed Forces are vigilant and control all of Rwanda. This has been witnessed by the neutral forces of the Zairian Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

[Numbahumpatse] [Words indistinct] the sharing of power advocated by the FPR [words indistinct] Rwanda?

[Bizimungu] The issue of power sharing must be viewed simply and merely in the framework of the multiparty system. I had the opportunity to talk [words indistinct] in Kinshasa and I repeat what I said then—that Rwanda is a democratic country. It is a country where access to political posts must take place through political competition. This political competition is none other than elections. Now that political parties are being formed, I think that those of Patriotic Front members who will eventually return, when they are here, I imagine they will join one of the political parties registered in Rwanda. As soon as this is done, they will compete against anybody, and if they win they will, of course, be entitled to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Zaire

Two Opposition Figures Refuse Cabinet Posts

AB0104172391 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT
1 Apr 91

[Text] Kinshasa, April 1 (AFP)—Two opposition politicians in Zaire who were named by Prime Minister Mulumba Lukoji to a new enlarged Cabinet at the weekend have declined to take up their posts, the press reported on Monday 1 April. They were Malumba Mbangula, named to oversee economic and industrial policy as one of three deputy premiers, and Weregemere Na Mantu, junior minister for small and medium-sized companies.

They belong to a loose association of several political groupings. In a letter to Mr. Mulumba, they said they felt they could not usefully carry out their proposed duties in current circumstances, but they did not elaborate.

More than two-thirds of the portfolios in the 51-member government have been given to members of the still

dominant People's Revolutionary Movement (MPR), which used to be the sole legal political party until President Mobutu Sese Seko authorised the creation of rival groupings four months ago. The 44 ministers of the previous government were all from the MPR.

Mr Mulumba, 48, an economist named in mid-March by Marshal Mobutu, has included non-political figures in the new lineup but has nobody from the five main opposition parties.

Lubumbashi 'Massacre' Trials Begin 28 Mar

AB2903115891 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT
29 Mar 91

[By Jean-Claude Fiol]

[Text] Kinshasa, March 29 (AFP)—The former governor of Zaire's southern Shaba Province has gone on trial here accused of ordering a murderous night raid on university students which provoked international outrage in May 1990. The ex-official, Koyagialo Ngebase Te Gerengbo, has been charged, alongside 10 other defendants, with responsibility for a punitive raid by masked men on a Lubumbashi campus dormitory following clashes between students.

Officials say the attackers, using automatic firearms, knives and machetes, killed one student and wounded 30 others, but human rights organisation Amnesty International and the Belgian press reported that dozens had died.

The trial, which opened on Thursday, highlights tension between southerners and people from northern Zaire. Lubumbashi, some 1,600 kilometres (1,100 miles) southeast of Kinshasa is the capital of Shaba, a copper-rich province formerly known as Katanga, which waged a bloody and unsuccessful war of secession in the early 1960s.

The first witness was former foreign minister and southerner Nguz A Karl-I-Bond, who last year formed the Federal Union of Independent Republicans (UFERI) to oppose President Mobutu Sese Seko, a northerner. Mr. Karl-I-Bond has said that he possesses "important elements" concerning the case, notably "the identities of several victims" of the "massacre," but the defence accuses him of mounting "a political operation."

The trial, likely to be a long one, was expected to reveal who ordered the assault, who took part in it since the attackers have never been named, and how many people were killed and wounded. Reports at the time said that the victims were chosen for allegedly having molested other students, considered to be informers from tribes in the north of the country. The government spoke of "excessive acts by students from rival ethnic groups."

The ex-governor has been under house arrest in Kinshasa for almost a year, while the authorities set up a commission of enquiry which broadly confirmed the official version of events and blamed local officials.

The bloodshed provoked a major scandal in Zaire and abroad, leading to the suspension of cooperation between the country and Belgium, the former colonial power. A summit of Francophone nations due to be held in Kinshasa in October has been postponed. French officials have said that it will now be held in Paris in November.

Ethiopia

Rebels Claim Capture of Welega Capital

EA0204074891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 2 Apr 91

[Text] The heroic popular forces of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF], which began their offensive to liberate the whole of Welega administrative region under the codename Campaign for Liberation and Equality, have continued their offensive and have liberated the capital of Welega, Nek'emte.

The heroic EPRDF forces liberated Nek'emte after continuing to severely punish the enemy forces until yesterday, 1 April 1991.

Dear listeners, it will be recalled that in the offensive they carried out from 28 to 30 March, the heroic EPRDF forces destroyed four Dergue (?Spartakiad) brigades. We will bring you the details of the latest victory as soon as we receive them.

Rebels Urge Welega Citizens To Combat Dergue

EA0204104091 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People For Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 2 Apr 91

[Statement No. 1.2 issued by the General Council of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, on 1 April]

[Text] To all the people in Welega armed by the Dergue: the innocent Oromo people have been languishing for eons under the cruel oppression of the Amhara ruling class. Since time immemorial, their language, culture, and history have been suppressed and their identity undermined. They have been deprived of their dignity in their own land for ages.

You, people of Welega armed by the Dergue, are also victims of the cruel oppressive system, just like your other compatriots. The ruling classes, in their attempt to prolong their stay, have (?armed) you, and made you massacre your own kith and kin [words indistinct] you should not fall prey to the government which will enslave you forever.

The EPRDF, in its campaign for liberation and equality, has begun an (?offensive) in Welega administrative region aimed at breaking the yoke of national oppression placed on you and your compatriots by the oppressors. Up until now, you have been safeguarding the peace of the government which has been working against your interests. Today, you should not again defy your real (?aim) of freedom and equality and defend the Dergue. Instead, you should rebel against the government, which has oppressed you for ages, and stand alongside your oppressed compatriots and combatants to destroy your real enemy, and thereby confirm your national equality.

The EPRDF would like to assure all those people armed by the Dergue who positively respond to this call that it will give them its maximum cooperation as it did to those people armed by the Dergue in Gojam, Gonder, and other liberated areas.

[Signed] by the EPRDF General Council, on 1 April 1991.

Anti-TPLF Rally Reported in Dangila

EA0204102691 (Clandestine) Voice of Ethiopia on the Path to Democracy in Amharic 0330 GMT 2 Apr 91

[Text] Anti-Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF] rallies have been held in Dangila and (Dorbeze). Peasants living in Dangila and its environs held an anti-Weyane rally on 28 March. During the rally, the peasants broke into TPLF trucks parked near the town's fertilizer store, seized rifles from the store guard, and took as much fertilizer as they could. When the rally turned into a rebellion, the TPLF opened fire and killed more than five peasants. The TPLF used 50-mm guns in an attempt to retrieve the fertilizer but its attempts were in vain.

The inhabitants of the town and its environs, who were angered by the death and injury of the peasants, came out en masse the next day, that is 29 March. On that day a huge rally, which included peasants, students, and workers as well as the rest of the town's residents, engulfed the town. Although the TPLF again tried to disperse the rally by opening fire, it was not successful. The placards and banners carried by the demonstrators said: Weyanes go away, we do not want you; Do not cheat us in the name of false democracy; Eritrea will not be dismembered; Our wages have been not been paid, life has become more expensive and unbearable; Do not loot our property, give it back, and so on.

It has been learned that the TPLF has turned Dangila town hall into a prison and that the people are on the alert to (?free) the prisoners, who number 60 to 70.

Kenya

Minister Criticizes U.S. Human Rights Record

EA2903154791 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 28 Mar 91

[Text] The minister for environment and natural resources, Dr. Njoroge Mungai, today challenged the American Government to tell Kenyans why only one tribe had ruled the United States of America from the first American President, George Washington, to President George Bush. He said since American independence, only pure white Christian Anglo-Saxons had been elected to the country's presidency. He wondered why a red Indian, a black American, or an American Mexican could not be elected to lead the United States.

Dr. Mungai said the American civil rights race relations as well as human rights were worse than Kenya's. He said foreign diplomats in Kenya should spend their time explaining their countries' policies in regard to their treatment of minority groups. He was contributing to the debate on President Moi's speech last week during the opening of the fourth session of the sixth parliament.

Somalia

Interim President Receives Sudanese Minister

EA2903141191 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1710 GMT 28 Mar 91

[Excerpts] Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the interim president of the Somali Republic, today received in his office Mr. 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad, the Sudanese minister of information and culture, and his delegation, who are on a visit to Mogadishu. Mr. Ali Mahdi and Mr. 'Abdallah Muhammad held discussions on matters affecting bilateral relations between the two countries and ways of strengthening them, and how the Sudanese Government could help Somalia, especially by briefing the Arab world and the national community on the plight of the country. The president and the minister also discussed the need for reaching a national accord between the Somali opposition groups. Both leaders agreed on the importance of giving priority to the unity of the Somali people, and outlined possible ways of strengthening the unity of the Somali people.

Speaking during the reception ceremony, Mr. 'Ali Mahdi, the interim president, briefed the delegation on the various stages that the people's revolution had gone through, the interim government's reconstruction plans, and the problems inherited from the former regime, such as the weak economy and the social problems facing the Somali people. He said the Somali people needed to be helped to emerge from these problems. [passage omitted]

The interim president thanked the Sudanese Government for participating in seeking ways to unify the Somali nation and expressed his happiness over the fact that Sudan was the first country from Africa and the Arab League to send a delegation to visit Somalia [words indistinct].

Speaking next, Mr. 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation. Mr. 'Abdallah Muhammad said he had come to Somalia to learn about the real situation there and ways to solve it. He said he was very pleased at the changes taking place in Somalia. He went on to say that Sudan hopes that Somalia will work out

ways to overcome the overriding issues to attain progress and emerge from the problems facing it. He said there are some powers that are not happy with the unity of the Somali people. He said that it is imperative to give priority to the maintenance of peace rather than anything else.

The minister further said he and his delegation had earlier visited Berbera and Hargeysa, where he held talks with members of the Somali National Movement [SNM] on ways to end the conflict and on holding the national conference. He urged the SNM leaders to expedite their plans to participate in the national conference for Somali rebel groups.

The Sudanese minister made clear that his government would spare no effort to assist the Somali people. He pledged that his government was ready to brief the Arab African countries on Somali issues and on how they could assist in overcoming Somalia's problems. Mr. 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad and his delegation departed today from Mogadishu airport. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Minister Addresses Muslims, Condemns Vandalism

EA3003154091 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 30 Mar 91

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, Mr. Ibrahim Mukiibi, has again emphasized the NRM [National Resistance Movement] Government's policy of freedom of worship which, he said, should not be abused. The minister was addressing Muslims at Rubaga Mosque during jum'ah prayers yesterday.

Mr. Mukiibi, who spoke at length about the teachings of the Koran, condemned vandalism by some Muslim youth which resulted in the death of four police officers last weekend. He said this was against the NRM Government's policy of respect for human rights. Mr. Mukiibi warned that such activities will not be tolerated by the government and appealed to all law-abiding Muslims in the country to rise against such elements whose intentions are to tarnish the good image of Islam. He said Islam is for unity, love, patience, and not war. He said whoever acts contrary to this is an enemy not only of the religion but also the country and should be rejected. He hailed the former chief qadi, Sheikh Kakooza, for respecting the decision of the high court and left office [as heard] peacefully.

The mufti of Uganda, Sheikh Sad Luwemba, appealed for unity amongst Muslims in Uganda and asked them to forget their past differences.

Conference on Country's Future Opens 1 Apr

MB3003180091 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 30 Mar 91

[Text] American policy on South Africa may be influenced significantly by confidential discussions to be held in Cape Town next week under the auspices of the Aspen Institute.

The conference is the fourth of its type but the first to be held in South Africa. Politicians and government representatives from Europe and the Soviet Union as well as 17 American congressmen will attend the meeting.

The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr. Herman Cohen, will also participate. It will be the biggest American congressional delegation to have visited South Africa. The organizer, former Senator Dick Clarke, said the delegates had no intention of prescribing to South Africa. The conference was rather an opportunity to gain first hand information on the country.

The visitors will meet South African politicians, businessmen, trade union leaders and academics during the four-day conference which begins on Monday. Mr. Clarke said the conference would be held behind closed doors and that no names would be released.

Our political news staff reports that although no formal consensus will be reached and no report issued the impressions gained by the American congressmen ought to have an influence on Congress's final decision on sanctions against South Africa.

Tutu Urges End to 'Culture of Black Violence'

MB3103121491 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 31 Mar 91 p 2

["Extracts" from address by Archbishop Desmond Tutu in Capetown "this week" headlined: "Tutu's Plea To End Culture of Black Violence"]

[Text] It seems as if the culture of violence is taking root in our society. We are becoming brutalised and almost anaesthetised to accept what is totally unacceptable...

My friends, yes, there are many reasons why there is violence.

In periods of transition there is the violence due to the instability of transition, as we have seen in parts of Eastern Europe.

"Yes, South Africa has never really had a culture of tolerance. The Government and its supporters have used dastardly and nefarious methods to deal with their opponents, ranging from the vilification and pillorying of these, as still happens on SABC-TV and radio and government-supporting media, up to the physical elimination of people, such as has now been confirmed through the death squads, such as the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau].

Consequently, people have learnt that those who differ with you are enemies and the only way to deal with the enemy is to liquidate them.

Yes, that is true.

Some of the violence is due to socio-political and economic deprivation, and sociologists will tell you that when you think your life will end in a cul-de-sac, that you won't make it in the rat race, then the level of your frustration rises and you break out violently...

Yes, that is true.

It is true also that we are reaping the horrible harvest of apartheid through the migratory labour system and its ghastly single-sex hostels. It was an explosion waiting to happen, placing virile men in single-sex hostels cheek-by-jowl with townships where they saw other men leading normal lives with their families. And these hostel-dwellers were alienated from those township communities.

Yes, all that is true.

It is true that the police and the security forces have on the whole behaved disgracefully, being accused on all sides of a lack of professionalism as a peace-keeping force totally unbiased, and sometimes it might be true that some of them have sought to foment the violence.

Yes, that is all true. But it is not all the truth.

A lot of the violence is due to political rivalry. Political groups in the black community are fighting for turf, and they do not seem to know, or certainly some of their followers don't seem to know, that a cardinal tenet of democracy is that people must be free to choose freely whom they want to support.

To coerce, to intimidate, is to admit that your policy can't persuade on its own merits. People must be free to choose freely whether they want to participate or not in boycotts, in mass action. That is an irreducible, an incontrovertible, aspect of democracy.

Something has gone desperately wrong in the black community. We black people must, of course, point to all the causes of violence I have pointed out and to others that I have not referred to. But ultimately we must turn the spotlight on ourselves. We can't go on for ever blaming apartheid.

Of course, it is responsible for a great deal of evil.

But ultimately, man, we are human beings and we have proved it in the resilience we have shown in the struggle for justice. We did not allow ourselves to be demoralised, dehumanised. We could laugh, we could forgive. We refused to be embittered at some of the worst moments in the struggle.

What has gone wrong that we have seemed to have lost our reverence for life, when children can dance round someone dying the gruesome death of necklacing?

Something has gone desperately wrong when our leaders are not listened to by their followers. There is much to admire in our political organisations, but there is much also which is not right.

Some of those who belong to these organisations are totally undisciplined, and you can't wage a struggle unless you are dedicated and disciplined. Our organisations need to go back to the grassroots and instil discipline from the lowest ranks up.

It seems to me that we in the black community have lost our sense of ubuntu—our humaneness, caring, hospitality, our sense of connectedness, our sense that my humanity is bound up in your humanity.

We are losing our self-respect; demonstrated, it seems to me most graphically, by the horrible extent of dumping and littering in our townships. Of course, we live in squalor.

But we are not rubbish. Why do we seem to say that is what we are when you see how we treat our already poor environment?

Apartheid Said Not Responsible for All Violence

*MB3103123691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0952 GMT 31 Mar 91*

[Text] Johannesburg March 31 SAPA—In an editorial headlined "We Must Stop Blaming Apartheid for Violence", CITY PRESS (Johannesburg) said on Sunday:

Today we join Archbishop Desmond Tutu's call to pray for peace.

Easter Sunday, today, symbolises man's conquest of death—but today also marks one of the darkest weeks in our history in which many died.

This week Tutu's voice rang across black South Africa which is destroying itself.

Tutu said: "Something has gone desperately wrong in the black community."

We can argue about the causes of the violence in our society until the cows come home.

We can pretend the violence tearing our communities apart will go away when a new South Africa is finally achieved.

The frightening fact is that violence has become a new faith—a form of idolatry. It has rotted black South Africa's soul.

We are fooling nobody as it is mothers, fathers and children who are dying out there. It is tragic that black South Africa seems to have a death wish.

White South Africans are watching in horror. Many already doubt whether we have the right to tell the world that our struggle for liberation is just, or that we have understood what democracy means.

Radio talk shows and newspapers indicate what township violence has done to our cause in the eyes of white South Africans and those on our side.

The township violence is a betrayal of all the things people like Chief Albert Luthuli, Robert Sobukwe and Steve Biko stood and died for.

We back Tutu when he said: "Ultimately we must turn the spotlight on ourselves. We can't go on forever blaming apartheid. Of course it is responsible for a great deal of evil.

"But we are human beings and have proved it in the resilience we have shown in the struggle for justice."

We cannot go on blaming apartheid for the violence in our midst. It is not apartheid which tells us to butcher those who disagree with us politically.

It is not apartheid which forces and intimidates our people to participate in boycotts and mass action. It is not apartheid which tells our people to kill and maim those perceived as government stooges and lackeys.

We seem to believe that democracy only starts after our opponents have been conquered and slaughtered.

We have forgotten the lesson of history that violent disorder once set in motion, results in tyranny and not freedom.

We must understand that we are responsible for our actions, and that history will judge us.

We fear we are fast slipping into a Lebanon-type new South Africa, and that we are breeding a culture of violence.

Will the country our children and grandchildren inherit be worth the struggle we have waged so long and so hard?

Groups Urge 'Radical Moves' Against Violence

*MB3103142091 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 31 Mar 91 pp 1, 2*

[Article by David Breier, political correspondent: "Radical Moves Against Violence Mooted"]

[Text] As South Africa lurches from one mass killing to another, pressure is growing on the Government to set up completely new independent mechanisms to address the root causes of violence.

Internal hush-hush inquiries by the police and military into their involvement have tended to sweep ugly facts under the carpet, say opposition spokesmen.

And the sheer scale of the violence has become far too great for judges to handle. There would be a proliferation of judicial commissions and inquests on an ad hoc basis as the number of massacres mount, they add.

Political forces both outside and inside Parliament, including the African National Congress [ANC] and the Democratic Party [DP], this week called for bold plans to:

- Establish an independent board or commission composed of members who enjoy public confidence, to examine the violence in its totality.
- To establish permanent independent multiparty monitoring bodies that are able to visit trouble spots at a moment's notice to help prevent confrontations and to make on-the-spot assessments and recommendations.

This follows the announcement of yet another internal police investigation—this time into last weekend's clash in Daveyton in which police shot 12 ANC supporters and one policeman was hacked to death.

Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee has also announced a judicial inquest under a judge to be nominated by Transvaal Judge President Eloff, into the Daveyton killings.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said that, added to an independent commission on the Daveyton shootings, another independent commission was needed.

This second commission should investigate "the violence in totality" including "what is happening in the police force", said Ms Marcus.

In addition, the ANC supported the need for independent monitoring.

Senior DP MPs [members of Parliament] Tian van der Merwe and Peter Gastrow point out the need to establish monitoring groups consisting of all parties across the spectrum and not merely two parties.

Bipartisan bodies established by the ANC and Inkatha and by the ANC and the police had in many cases failed to get off the ground.

Mr Gastrow also proposed a multiparty board which could include lawyers, retired judges and magistrates and others in whom the public had confidence, which would hold public inquiries.

British Foreign Secretary Meets PAC President

MB3003201091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Mar 91

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Mr. Douglas Hurd has urged the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] to suspend its arms struggle and enter into negotiations with the South African Government.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said that Mr. Hurd had met a PAC delegation led by the organization's president, Mr. Clarence Makwetu, as part of Britain's policy of maintaining contacts with all parties in South Africa.

Mr. Makwetu said in a statement afterwards that he had told Mr. Hurd that the PAC rejected Mr. F.W. de Klerk's proposals for a multiparty conference.

He said the PAC had also rejected proposals for an interim government which it regarded as a delaying tactic.

ILANGA Examines ANC Mass Action Campaign

MB0204062491 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 28-30 Mar 91 p 13

[From the "News Background" column: "Mass Action—A Path to Anarchy"—article published in English]

[Text] Nineteen-ninety began on a note of hope and optimism, marked by increasing confidence in the prospects for a stable and secure South Africa. Mass mobilisation now casts a sombre shadow across that hope, presaging—in the eyes of many commentators—at minimum escalating instability, at worst a slide into irreparable ungovernability.

These chilling conclusions on South Africa's current state of political health have been reached by Dr Anthea Jeffery, a special research consultant to the South African Institute of Race Relations, a body that is well-known for its careful research and sober judgments.

Dr Jeffery wonders whether mass mobilisation has not actually acquired a momentum of its own that no organization is in a position to stop.

She notes that in the field of education there is now widespread consensus that the mass action programmes unleashed in the schools have become unstoppable in its destructive impetus.

There is a concern, she says, that if mass action continues unchecked, even the combined forces of all the major players subscribing to a new non-racial constitution will fail to stem the tide.... "for the fabric of society will have been fatally undermined and the new state will be left to 'govern over the ashes,'" in the words of a senior state official.

But, despite all this evidence pointing to a gloomy future, the ANC [African National Congress] persists with mass action and seems determined to implement it with ever-increasing vigour.

Dr Jeffery describes the goals of the ANC's mass mobilisation programme as follows: (The summary has been extracted from her report on mass mobilisation published by the Institute of Race Relations)

The goals of the ANC strategy of mass mobilisation cannot be considered in isolation from its history: for the two are closely inter-linked.

During the period 1961-1973, the aim of mass mobilisation, as reflected in the ANC document Operation Mayibuye [come back], was to generate, in conjunction with

Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC armed wing], an armed insurrection of the people aimed at the forcible overthrow of the apartheid state.

Following the failure of this model, the Soweto uprisings and the ANC visit to Vietnam, the emphasis shifted to conscientisation [as published] and organisation, on the 'people's war' model. Mass action was seen as an important means of increasing the pressure on the government, which was also to be weakened by armed action (through Umkhonto we Sizwe) and international sanctions: thus leading to the ultimate transfer of power to the people.

Since July 1989, the emphasis has shifted again. At a meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, attended by the ANC, UDF [United Democratic Front] and Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Union], it was recognised that the government would shortly try to regain the political initiative by releasing Mr Mandela and launching a process of credible negotiations.

The MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] response was that it must retain the initiative, hold the moral high ground and dictate the pace and agenda of negotiations through a variety of strategies, including increased mass action. The subsequent lifting of the ban on the ANC on 2 February 1990 has entrenched this thinking.

The overall goals of the ANC remains the transfer of power to the people. Negotiations are seen as a strategy towards that goal; and mass mobilisation as an important means of putting pressure on the government in the context of negotiations.

Mass mobilisation is now seen as essential to ensure that ANC demands are met and not emasculated: to guarantee that the ANC receives 'a fat plate' at the negotiating table (senior CAST [Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal] official).

This goal—to put pressure on the government at the negotiation table—is now the primary one. Within this context, the immediate aims are two fold:

- compel the state to abdicate its power, acquiesce in the establishment of an interim government and agree to the ANC demand for the creation of a constituent assembly, elected on universal franchise and charged with the task of drawing up a constitution for the new South Africa; and
- to ensure that the negotiation process does not become bogged down, as happened in Namibia, where—in MDM perception—the state, for ten years, used the negotiation process to deny people the right to self-determination' (senior Cosatu official).

The longer-term goal is to achieve a new dispensation which accords power to the people of South Africa; and contains no vestige of neo-apartheid, no mechanisms perceived as designed to preserve white privilege and predominance.

Mass action is seen as a powerful weapon in the attainment of these goals. There is a firm conviction that it gives the ANC significant clout, conferring on it the strength of the battalions it needs at the negotiating table; especially now that it has formally suspended its armed struggle (senior ANC official).

Other important goals are to:

- emphasise the mass character of the ANC's support and the relative isolation of the 'racist minority regime' (senior ANC official);
- confirm the power of the people and give them a sense of controlling their own destiny, particularly important given the neo-colonial relationship which has prevailed between the white government and its black subjects (senior ANC official);
- promote participative democracy, with active involvement of all sectors of society in policy-making and implementation (senior ANC official);
- expand the basis of political activity from a small core to a broad base in the community (senior regional ANC official);
- raise political consciousness and make a very strong and public statement of grievances, particularly important in a situation where people are denied the usual avenues of political expression (senior regional ANC official);
- engage in the struggle for power in a very tangible sense and compel the state to negotiate, rather than decree (senior regional ANC official);
- generate support and increased membership, not simply of an 'armchair' kind, but of militants forged and tempered in the struggle (ANC member and academic, citing the ANC publication, joining the ANC);
- prevent the ANC from becoming an elitist organisation, out of touch with grassroots grievance and concerns (senior Cosatu official);
- give the people a sense of their own power, born out of the knowledge that they themselves—through their own actions—have compelled the capitulation of the apartheid state (senior ANC official);
- retain the dominance of the ANC within the black community and ensure that its position is not usurped by other contenders for power (senior political correspondent);
- satisfy more radical supporters that—withstanding the suspension of the armed struggle—the ANC has not gone soft on the government but remains a liberation movement, dedicated to the transfer of power to the people; and
- compel the collapse of homeland governments and black local authorities, thus eroding the support base

of the state, rendering parts of the country ungovernable and paving the way for the emergence of ANC-approved alternatives.

Other aims, not publicly acknowledged but suspected by other groups and observers, are to:

- destroy the power of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Inkatha;
- further discredit the police and army and undermine the limited legitimacy of the government; and
- create a climate of fear and instability, as well as the perception that the ANC alone can control and limit this—and must therefore be given pride of place in the new South Africa (senior Inkatha representative).

As one government spokesman has put it, the aim is to 'disrupt the country, make compromise impossible and force the need for radical approaches or bring about a collapse, which can enable a takeover by the ANC' (senior state official).

The SACP [South African Communist Party] element within the ANC also has its own agenda. In terms of the SACP's current policy document, *The Path to Power*, it still sees mass mobilisation as playing a vital role in ultimate mass insurrection, spearheaded by Umkhonto we Sizwe and aimed at the violent overthrow of the state and existing order (senior police officer).

ANC Urged To Quit Talks With Government

MB3103145291 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 31 Mar 91 p 9

["Just Jon" column by Jon Qwelane: "ANC Must Pull Out of the Talks"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] must withdraw—and withdraw **now**—from the negotiations in which it has been involved with the Government over the past year.

This is not an easy request to make; it is also not one dictated by mischief or malice.

I am aware that this call to the ANC to stop negotiations with the Government will play handsomely into the hands of the very elements whose aims all along, especially in the past fortnight, have been exactly the abortion of the constitutional negotiations.

People will ask, as indeed I have asked myself all week: if the negotiations collapse, what will replace them? A return to the season of violence?

But we are living in extremely violent times; the irony of the situation is that the worst violence in all our history comes at a time when we are supposed to be living in the most peaceful and most reformist era in all our history.

There is a line of thought—totally reasonable at another time—that only a government formed at the conclusion

of the negotiations process will be in a position to stamp out the violence and assure the security of everyone. For that reason, it is argued, the talks must continue no matter what.

Also, pulling out of the negotiations might cast the ANC in bad light with international governments and single the Government out as the only reliable partner in the process.

My own position is that the Government has proved itself totally incapable of stamping out the violence which, by the way, is *not* an ethnic struggle between Xhosa and Zulu, or one necessarily between Inkatha and the ANC.

Wednesday morning's massacre in Alexandra shows clearly that Inkatha and ANC members were not involved. Indeed, the smear and intimidatory pamphlets distributed anonymously in the township could not have been from Inkatha as they purported; rather, they were the work of sinister forces deeply entrenched in the apartheid machinery and determined to resist all change by all means.

The sinister forces behind much of the violence destroying our society today are the products of born into a community embracing racism as an article of faith. I have only one reason for asking the ANC to withdraw immediately from the negotiations—to force the Government to live up to its obligations of ensuring the safety of everyone.

Such a move, while stamping out violence and bringing its perpetrators to book, will also create a peaceful climate in which negotiations can be meaningfully held.

The Government has the means to crush the violence and those masterminding it, but it does not appear to have the will. That is why it must now be forced not only to save more lives from slaughter, but also to salvage the peace process.

Too many innocents have perished now and, unless something very drastic is done to jolt the Government out of its complacency, many more will still die.

The police—for a change let's have some modesty from them and not the usual arrogant bombast—have a lot to explain.

They were alerted at least twice in Alexandra this week—just as they were alerted several weeks ago in the Vaal township of Sebokeng—that something deadly was brewing.

As in Sebokeng, their failure to heed warnings of imminent violence had catastrophic consequences. Why did they ignore the warnings? Manpower shortages, and the other usual lame excuses?

The ANC must pull out of the negotiations right away and stay out, and let us all see if the Government is really serious about a *peacefully* negotiated settlement.

Hani Claims MK Training Pilots, Naval Officers

MB3003093391 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 30 Mar 91 p 3

[Article by Dries van Heerden: "Hani Talks of 'New' SADF (South African Defense Force)"]

[Text] The African National Congress's [ANC] military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK], has started training pilots and naval officers to prepare to serve in a future South African defence force, according to an interview with MK chief-of-staff Chris Hani.

In the interview, due to appear next week in the ANC publication, *Mayibuye*, Mr Hani says MK has expanded its camps in a number of countries "to accommodate the growing inflow of recruits".

He is also "negotiating with many more countries" to increase the number of cadres undergoing air force and navy training.

"We are under tremendous pressure from young members of the ANC to provide them training," Mr Hani says.

He says the formation of a future army for the country will be dealt with during the negotiation process. He rejects the notion that the present SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] will continue to operate in its present form and says MK will play a role in the building of armed forces to serve a democratic society.

"We accept that we cannot wish away the SADF. It is an army with thousands of soldiers and officers. I think it is possible for those elements to undergo rehabilitation and reorientation to be part of a new SA army.

"The new army will have to have specific guidelines so that in future it is not used to entrench the hegemony of any particular political group," he says.

Mr Hani says the ANC's decision to suspend the armed struggle was "unilateral" and the movement "received nothing in return".

He says the agreements reached with the Government imply that MK can continue "recruiting and training people within the country in the fields of drilling, physical preparedness, martial arts, tactics, etc".

"The only thing that would be illegal in terms of the regime's laws would be training in the use of firearms and explosives."

However, he makes it clear that the ANC will proceed with the creation of "self-defence units". Discussions on this subject are also being held with other groups such as the Pan Africanist Congress and the Azanian People's Organisation.

"We have to allay their fears. Some feel we are building these units to strengthen ourselves against them. We

have to show them we are totally frank and above-board on the question of self-defence".

He also rejects the suggestion that the training of these units contradicts agreements made with the government.

"We shall continue this (building self-defence units) and we know that the Government is going to take exception to this.

"We cannot accept double standards. If it is okay for whites to have their neighbourhood watch, it should be equally acceptable for blacks to have self-defence units."

Mr Hani admits for the first time that the ANC's decision to suspend the armed struggle has led to tensions and unhappiness "and a ripple of uncertainty" within the ranks of MK.

"We had to convince our cadres that this was not a betrayal of the armed struggle.

"We also had to convince them that MK will never be demolished but will remain intact as an integral armed wing of the organisation. These explanations have helped in clearing the uncertainties and now the situation has been stabilised, more or less."

Mr Hani emphasises that the negotiation process will not mean the dismantling of MK structures in countries neighbouring South Africa.

"Those in the camps have to remain there for a longer time as a cohesive army because we have not yet achieved our freedom.

"If, tomorrow the Government was to go back to the old ways of harassing and brutalising the people, surely the ANC would have a right to deploy its army to defend the people," he says.

Hani Said 'Not Intimidated' by Malan Remarks

MB0104124591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1155 GMT 1 Apr 91

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg April 1 SAPA—Chris Hani will not leave the country even if his indemnity is withdrawn, the chief of staff of the ANC's [African National Congress] military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) has told SAPA.

Mr Hani's forthright comments were made only days after Minister of Defence Gen Magnus Malan warned the MK chief his indemnity was temporary.

"I'm not intimidated by Malan or by (President F W) de Klerk's government. I'm not frightened by their threats to withdraw the indemnity. And certainly, I'm not going to run away from this country. It is my country. They can do whatever they like, you see. They will never silence me. I can assure them," Mr Hani said.

He was interviewed last Thursday at a reception in central Johannesburg for the second group of 112 ANC returnees, many of whom are MK commanders.

Two days earlier on Tuesday last week, Gen Malan had launched one of his sharpest attacks against Mr Hani, and also SA [South African] Communist Party (SACP) General Secretary Joe Slovo, for indulging in "war talk".

He accused Mr Hani and his supporters of jeopardising negotiations and warned him to bear in mind that his indemnity against legal action was only temporary.

Gen Malan claimed all who were committed to the new South Africa were "sick and tired" of Mr Hani's threats of violence.

MK was nothing more than a "paper tiger which has no right to exist", Gen Malan claimed further.

"I'll excuse Malan for his ignorance," Mr Hani retorted in his interview with SAPA when he was asked to comment on Gen Malan's claims about MK.

"This government has had to deploy SADF (SA Defence Force) forces all along the borders of South Africa to stop MK from coming inside the country. They've not only confined themselves to that deployment, but they've crossed borders...in pursuit of MK. They've gone to Maseru, they've gone to Matola, they've gone to Zambia, they've gone to Zimbabwe, they've gone to Botswana and other places, because of MK. MK is a reality Malan can never wish away," Mr Hani declared, refuting Gen Malan's claims that MK was a "paper tiger".

"They have actually locked up thousands of MK cadres in prisons within South Africa," the MK chief of staff charged further.

MK furthermore had played a significant part in the fight against apartheid rule, Mr Hani said.

"MK has contributed to the struggle for liberation in this country. MK has reinforced that struggle, and has contributed to the crisis which is facing this regime. If this regime now is on the brink of being removed from power, it is because of the contribution of MK." "Of course MK is a guerrilla army," the MK chief of staff added.

"It's not a regular army. So it can't be like (the) SADF, having Mirages, Impalas (fighter planes). But MK comrades have got the capacity to fight Malan's army anytime. And that is known to Malan. He is just indulging in propaganda."

The returning MK members and commanders, Mr Hani added, had an important role to play in the unfolding political process in the country.

"It is a large burden because these comrades have varying experiences.

"Their return, in a way, is a victory for our struggle for national liberation," the MK chief of staff argued.

"These comrades left the country because of the persecution they received from the apartheid system.

"Their leaving the country was a sign of disapproval and opposition to apartheid.

"Their coming back marks the beginning of the demise or destruction of apartheid.

"I think they are very much aware that they're not coming back into a free and liberated South Africa.

"They come back into a South Africa which is still ruled by the same regime which forced them into exile.

"...We are happy and rejoice that they've come back, and we rejoice because they're going to join and strengthen us in walking the extra mile and removing the apartheid government from power and replace it with a democratically elected non-racial government.

"For all of us and especially for them, that objective of removing this government is still paramount, because none of our political, social and economic problems will be solved as long as this government is in power.

"We are happy and excited and we say to all of them: 'Welcome back to our country, and welcome back to the ranks of a fighting organisation, which must do everything to bring about happiness, peace and prosperity in this country'.

"And that can only be achieved when De Klerk and his government are pushed out of office by all the people of this country."

Mr Hani added though it would not be easy for the more than 200 ANC exiles who have returned so far in two plane loads over the past three weeks to re-adjust to being back in South Africa.

"There's nothing as traumatic as leaving your country, going away to strange lands and adjusting to strange circumstances and situations.

"They are coming back to a South Africa they've not seen for many, many years.

"And the processes of integration and adjustment are not going to be easy," the MK chief of staff emphasised.

"Some have been away for periods ranging up to 30 years.

"And I'm sure the return of these MK cadres, who in a way more than anybody else were exposed to most of the hardships, is going to reinforce our organisation because these MK comrades have been exposed to ANC politics, and ANC practices, more than anybody else."

Rudolph Claims State Agents Planned Arms Heist

*MB3103120991 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 31 Mar 91 p 2*

[Article attributed to "SUNDAY TIMES Reporter":
"Piet Skiet Says CCB (Civil Cooperation Bureau)
Planned Arms Theft"]

[Text] Freed right-wing leader Piet "Skiet" ["Trigger-Happy"] Rudolph says state security agents have infiltrated some right-wing organisations and are using them for their own ends.

In his first in-depth interview since being granted indemnity by President FW de Klerk, Mr Rudolph said he believed the arms heist at the SA [South African] Air Force [SAAF] headquarters in Pretoria last Easter was instigated by the SA Defence Force's Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB].

He claimed that the plan was the brain-child of a "police officer" who told him the stolen weapons would be distributed to members of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Mr Rudolph said he had reason to believe his Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation, OB] organisation had been infiltrated and used from the outset by "white Askaris"—agents of various security organisations.

"The policeman who suggested the raid on the SAAF armoury gave me a key to the arms safe and told me any weapons we took would find their way to Inkatha.

"I became suspicious of the whole scheme after he gave me the key. I had a growing conviction that I would be shot by the very people who had helped me as soon as the weapons were handed over," he said.

Despite his fears, he went ahead with the heist.

Mr Rudolph handed the arms out to many OB members and, in spite of his call from prison to return them, only a third of the weapons have been recovered, according to police.

Mr Rudolph says he does not know where the rest of the arms are hidden or who has hidden them.

Mr Rudolph said his six months on the run from police ended when he was betrayed by a fellow right-winger.

"I have known and trusted him for years. I understand his motives for the betrayal and I've forgiven him—but I also know that no one within right-wing circles will ever trust this man again."

While underground, with a R [rand] 50,000 bounty on his head, Mr Rudolph was sheltered, fed and often transported by more than 300 supporters who formed a tight network around him from April 13 to September 17 last year.

He covered more than 15,000 km while on the run, travelling as far afield as Namibia.

"I never stayed in one place for longer than a day. The pattern was to eat something, sleep for a while and leave again within hours."

Although he frequently altered his appearance with the help of wigs, false beards and mustaches, Mr Rudolph scoffed at reports describing him as a "master of disguise".

But he was in disguise when he visited the offices of VRYE WEEKBLAD to deliver a personal message and when he held carefully arranged trysts with his wife—"my beloved blue-eyed Breggie"—in the veld.

"Life on the run was not all fear and tension, though. There were some hilarious moments, too.

"I had a number of close shaves. The police often missed me by no more than a day, and once came within inches of me.

"While I was visiting a doctor with another commando member, the police burst in, guns at the ready.

"I hid behind the door and watched the cops run out of the back door in search of me.

"I think one reason they did this was that the doctor just happened to be standing at the back door, calling his dog.

"His name is also Piet!"

De Klerk's 'Favored Lieutenant,' Others Profiled

*MB3103144291 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 31 Mar 91 p 4*

[Article by David Breier, political correspondent:
"Dawie Looks To Be FW's Most Favored Lieutenant"]

[Text] Dawie de Villiers is firmly establishing himself as State President F W de Klerk's favourite lieutenant, say parliamentarians following this week's Cabinet reshuffle.

Dr de Villiers now has the most extensive portfolio in the Cabinet, reminiscent of Chris Heunis when he was P W Botha's favourite Minister and was known as "Minister of Everything".

In addition to his public enterprises portfolio which combines a large number of functions such as Transnet and the Post Office, Dr de Villiers is now also in charge of Economic Co-Ordination.

He is shedding the portfolio of Mineral and Energy affairs to George Bartlett, but MPs [Members of Parliament] point out that this portfolio is usually a headache as it involves issues such as the petrol price, and is not popular with Ministers.

De de Villiers is also Leader of the House of Assembly, a position that Mr de Klerk enjoyed before he became State President.

But Nat [National Party] MPs believe that if the National Party [NP] had to choose a new leader now,

Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis would muster more support in the NP caucus despite Mr de Klerk's obvious closeness to Dr de Villiers.

Mr du Plessis was only eight votes behind Mr de Klerk in the caucus vote which decided P W Botha's successor in 1989.

However Dr de Villiers is leader of the NP in the Cape which has more Nat MPs than the Transvaal Nats of which Mr du Plessis is leader.

Another Minister who is establishing himself as one of Mr de Klerk's chief lieutenants is the colourless Amie Venter who is known to have been a close confidant of Mr de Klerk even before he became State President.

Mr de Klerk recently brought Mr Venter into the Cabinet as Minister of Regional Development. This week he added State Expenditure and the Office of the Commission for Administration to Mr Venter's portfolio.

In effect this means Mr Venter will be responsible for compiling Government spending including the Secret Services Account, and will be in charge of rationalising the public service as the wasteful Own Affairs departments begin to merge.

This puts him in a powerful position that will control the future of many thousands of public servants as the Government tries to streamline the bloated tricameral civil service.

Commentators point out that putting Mr Venter in charge of administering Budget spending, does not in effect detract from Mr du Plessis' status as his portfolio now only involves macro fiscal issues and is in line with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

This week's reshuffle follows the death of Wim de Villiers, the Minister of Administration and Economic Co-ordination.

Police Issue Unrest Report 2 Apr

MB0204071091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0623 GMT 2 Apr 91

[Text] Pretoria April 2 SAPA—Herewith the official unrest report for the past 24 hours as supplied by the SAP's [South African Police] public relations directorate in Pretoria.

At Tembisa, Kempton Park, a black man was arrested for illegal possession of a firearm.

At Soweto unknown gunmen fired a number of rounds from a hostel and a private vehicle at members of the force on patrol. Police returned fire. One black man was slightly wounded.

At Eersterivier, Kuils River, a group of coloureds threw stones at the private dwelling of a member of the force. The member fired a number of rounds at the group. One man was fatally wounded.

1 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0104110791

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Solutions to Problems Lie With South Africa—"The International Olympic Committee [IOC] commission on apartheid and Olympism which flew out of Johannesburg this week stopped short of offering South Africa an invitation to next year's Barcelona Games," writes Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 30 March in a page 10 editorial. "Notwithstanding the difficulties which lie ahead, the IOC commission has told us where to seek solutions. The solutions to our sporting dilemma, indeed, to the many problems which still bedevil South Africa, lie with ourselves. If nothing else, the IOC delegation has reminded us of that."

SUNDAY STAR

Violence Now Country's 'Greatest Problem'—Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English declares in a page 12 editorial on 31 March that "Violence was once seen by some as the answer to South Africa's problems. Now it has become the country's greatest problem. A nation that has reached a stage in which atrocities have become so regular they have lost their power to shock, had better take stock of itself before it plunges into an abyss from which it may never escape." Therefore, "a new initiative from the Government as well as extra-parliamentary forces is needed to stem the violence before it overwhelms the negotiation process." "These proposals are being widely debated and should be taken seriously by the Government, which has begun to run out of new ideas after Mr de Klerk's remarkable initiatives over the past 18 months. A joint exercise by political forces across the spectrum could not only reduce the level of violence, but it could be a valuable exercise in co-operation to serve as a model for the difficult constitutional negotiations that lie ahead."

THE STAR

Mandela, Buthelezi Must Meet To End Violence—"After the Daveyton and Alexandra killings, in which the main victims were supporters of the ANC [African National Congress], one can only sympathise when the ANC asks: how many more Sharpevilles must the black people endure?" asks Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 April in a page 8 editorial. "It is a question which all South Africa ignores at its peril. It is a warning that black patience may be reaching breaking point, with disastrous consequences for the pending negotiations. Black people, however, will do well to heed Archbishop Desmond Tutu's agonised exhortation to them to search their own hearts for the fires of intolerance and violence. 'We can't go on blaming apartheid forever,' he says." THE STAR adds: "It is time for the ANC's Nelson Mandela and Inkatha's Mangosuthu Buthelezi to fulfil their January 29 promise to jointly tour trouble areas and to work together for peace and tolerance. If they can

involve the presidents of the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Azanian People's Organisation, so much the better."

SUNDAY TIMES

Moral Leaders Must Regain Authority—"Thank heaven for Archbishop Desmond Tutu. As he did with the odious practice of necklacing, as he has done with the broader question of mindless violence among black people: he has put responsibility where it belongs, on the people who commit the deeds," states Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 31 March in a page 18 editorial. "When Archbishop Tutu laments the loss of respect for life in black communities, he touches—perhaps unconsciously—on the heart of the problem, and on the solution. Apartheid may as he says, be a mitigating factor, but the problem itself is moral collapse, and the solution is for moral leaders to regain their authority. They can only do that if, eschewing all political considerations, they pass clear moral judgment on the day-to-day behaviour of those who aspire to leadership."

2 Apr Press Review

MB0204102791

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Criticism of De Klerk's Failure To Dismiss Defense Minister—"One obvious thing to say about President de Klerk's second Cabinet reshuffle in a fortnight is that once again he has missed an opportunity to drop his Minister of Defence," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 April. But the most "noteworthy" aspect of the reshuffle is the creation of the portfolio of "Minister of State Expenditure." "That the man named for the post, Amie Venter, is one of the least known in the Cabinet may reflect two things: the limited range of material available within the National Party and the great gap left by the death of Dr Wim de Villiers, whose portfolios included control of State expenditure."

BUSINESS DAY

Local Government Involvement Needed To Control Ungovernability—Referring to the ungovernability of the townships Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2 April says in a page 6 editorial the "challenge is to find ways of reorganising the control of the townships so that it becomes acceptable." This "requires a move from boycott to engagement mode." BUSINESS DAY believes the townships can be "transformed from apartheid ghettos to areas for new investment and development." The ANC [African National Congress]-supporting civic associations need to recognise "that the councils, whatever their shortcomings, could be the vehicle of a compromise in the run-up to constitutional negotiations." "Black political organisations have nothing to lose in activating such a strategy. There is no

question of becoming part of the system. Getting involved in local government is the first step to breaking down the existing system. It will be two or three years before the new constitution is in place, and they will be wasted years unless a start is made now in repairing the damage of the past year. The ANC, in particular, needs to act, or it will be haunted by the word 'ungovernable'."

* Country's Naval Capability Assessed

91AF0665A Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jan 91 pp 39-41

[Article by Antony Preston: "South African Naval Power"; first paragraph is AFRIQUE DEFENSE introduction]

[Text] Although its origins date back a century, the South African Navy as an independent fighting force is only 50 years old, the Seaward Defense Force having been established in 1940. That force was expanded during World War II; when it was renamed the South African Naval Force (SANF) in 1947, it consisted of three frigates, two minesweepers, and 12 auxiliary vessels provided by the Royal British Navy. In 1951 the SANF became the South African Navy and embarked on a phase of rapid growth. The Royal British Navy provided two destroyers and a modern, rapid antisubmarine frigate, and 10 coastal minesweepers were built in the British naval shipyards. The mission of the South African Navy was defined as follows: to protect the sea-lanes off the Cape of Good Hope and assist the Royal Navy, relieving some of the latter's burdens. British training and technical assistance were considered essential to the continued effectiveness of the South African Navy.

British influence remained strong until the late 1950's. The Simon's Town accord of 1955 obliged the British Government to furnish naval assistance in exchange for the right to maintain bases. Three President-class frigates, identical in design to the Royal Navy's modern (Type 12) Rothesay-class vessels, were built in the British naval yards, and the two destroyers were converted to ASW frigates.

When South Africa opted to become a republic in 1961, it also withdrew from the Commonwealth. In 1967, to reduce its dependence on Britain as sole supplier of naval equipment, it placed an order with the French naval shipyards at Dubigeon-Normandie for three diesel-powered Daphne-class submarines. In the early 1970's Pretoria struck another blow at cooperation with the British by declaring South Africa would not consider itself obliged to defend the sea-lanes off the Cape unless its so-called allies provided more aid. In practice, this policy translated into postponement of any decision to modernize or replace the President-class vessels and the launching of a new naval construction program oriented solely towards coastal defense.

The first visible sign of that new strategy was the 1974 order for three Reshef-class (Sa'ar 3) guided-missile destroyers from Israel. Britain's Labor government

denounced the Simon's Town accords in 1975, thus formally acknowledging the depth of the rift with South Africa. This decision marked the sad end of a long association between the South African and British navies, but times had changed. The Royal Navy had quit operating in remote corners of the world and no longer really needed a base at Simon's Town. It is also unlikely the South African Navy could have acquired the kind of warships the British would have liked to sell it.

Today the role of South Africa's navy can be summed up as follows: protection of territorial waters, surveillance of its exclusive economic zone (300,000 square miles), and deterrence against subversive actions or direct attacks against the republic. In recent years, to carry out these missions the South African Navy has been divided into two zonal commands: the western naval command with headquarters at Silvermine in Cape province and the eastern naval command with headquarters at Durban. The main bases are located at Simon's Town in western Cape province and on Salisbury Island in Durban. Saldanha Bay is the main training base; smaller bases and command centers are located in East London, Port Elizabeth, and Walvis Bay.

Submarine Flotilla

The main strike force of the South African Navy is based at Hugo Biermann (Simon's Town). The Emily Hobhouse was put back in service in mid-1988 after a complete midlife refitting that included new sonar systems, new electronics, and other major improvements. The Johanna van der Merwe is almost finished and will be followed by the Maria van Riebeeck. The submarines are still equipped with the French L-4, L-5, and E-15 torpedoes furnished in 1970-71, but they can also lay the new mines developed by Armscor. Three submarines are not enough to perform its mission effectively, a fact that other navies have also discovered. The South African Navy turns its three Daphnes to remarkably good account, but with five submarines it could keep two on patrol at all times. An attempt to acquire two more Daphnes from Portugal miscarried several years ago, and in 1978 the French Government embargoed delivery of the two Agosta-class submarines ordered in 1975. Rumors about the supposed clandestine purchase, from German sources, of plans for a Type 1500 submarine have circulated since 1984; there has also been talk of a secret construction program at Durban's Dorbyl shipyards, but no evidence to back up these allegations has surfaced in the media. Its contacts with Israel may have helped South Africa acquire submarine technology more quickly without the need to buy so-called secret plans from IKL [Ingenieurkontor Luebeck] or HDW [Howaldtswerke Deutsche Werft]. Still, the navy needs two more conventional submarines and must someday replace the existing vessels.

Surface Forces

The surviving Type 12 frigates, the President Pretorius and the President Steyn, have been decommissioned and

stripped of all their weaponry and electronic equipment. In theory, they could be reconditioned and go back into service for an extended period, but the hulls have aged a quarter of a century. The main steam engines might be worth saving, but it would clearly be more advantageous to build new ships. The need at present is for three light, 1,500-ton frigates or high seas patrol boats. Plans to acquire two French A 69 avisos were annulled by the French Government in 1978 when the latter canceled the order for the two submarines. There was talk also of buying frigates from Portugal and West Germany (Blohm und Voss), but all these plans came to nothing due to political pressures exerted by opponents of the Pretoria regime.

The decision to buy Sa'ar 3 or Reshef-type guided-missile destroyers from Israel seems now to have been taken without adequate forethought. The heavy seas off the South African coast are a serious impediment to small boats, and many in the South African Navy think a bigger corvette or high seas patrol boat would have fit the bill better than a 62-meter rapid attack craft. The first three vessels (ordered in 1974) were built by Israel's Haifa naval yard, and the next six (ordered in 1977) by Sandock Austral (now Dorbyl Shipbuilders) in Durban, South Africa. Plans to acquire three more with minor design improvements have been put on ice, further proof of their poor adaptability to local conditions. The attack boat flotilla and full maintenance facilities are based at SAS Scorpion on Salisbury island (Durban). With the help of an advanced mobile logistics system, a second group established at Simon's Town can deploy Minister-class vessels quickly to other ports and anchoring berths. Nevertheless, there have been significant budgetary cutbacks in the aftermath of the Namibian conflict. Salisbury island is expected to be shut down within the next two or three years; local sources say that by the end of 1990 only two guided-missile destroyers will be operational, with five kept in reserve. Of the nine original boats, two reportedly were decommissioned some time ago or were sunk as part of naval exercises. The guided-missile destroyers are armed with the Skorpioen, a locally produced version of the Israeli Gabriel II, adapted to South African industrial capacities. Each Minister-class boat has six missiles and can carry two more. Weaponry consists of 76-mm L62 Oto Melara Compacts, along with two 20-mm single-barreled and four 17.7-mm double-barreled guns. Cooperation with Israel on the long-range Gabriel IV was interrupted because of budgetary cutbacks.

Only four of the British-origin ton-class coastal minesweepers remain in service following a reduction of the antimine-warfare flotilla because of lack of qualified personnel. There are indications that antimine capabilities are being modernized with the construction of four River-class coastal minesweepers at Durban. Four to eight additional units are reportedly planned. They look quite similar to the German Schutze class designed by Abeking & Rasmussen. The Umkomaas class has Klein lateral-sweep sonars and PAP-104 "fishes."

Auxiliary Vessels

Although the South African Navy has no mission beyond its territorial waters, it is surprisingly well endowed in auxiliary vessels. The 30-year-old Tafelberg was completely overhauled and modernized in 1983-84 to provide Marine Corps support, but last April the ship was declared superfluous and decommissioned. The pride of the fleet is the Drakensberg, designed and built in South Africa and christened in 1987. This ship is fully equipped for oceangoing transport of munitions, fuel, and arms. It has a locally manufactured grappling and recovery system to accommodate landings of its two Pumas. With a displacement of 12,500 tons fully loaded, the Drakensberg is the biggest ship South Africa has ever built, and it can serve as a landing ship. Indeed, the navy is amazingly well equipped for a variety of missions. One large auxiliary ship is the Protea oceanographic vessel, built in Great Britain in 1971-72 and modeled on the Royal Navy's Hecla class. Smaller vessels include the diving and torpedo recovery ship Fleur and the training ship Navigator stationed at the Gordon's Bay naval college. The marine brigade was reestablished in 1979 to provide harbor protection and defense for the naval bases. That unit includes 30 double-hulled 9-meter Namacurra-type patrol boats armed with small-caliber machine guns and equipped with small radars. It also has a Delta landing craft and Vredenburg patrol boat made from a local fishing vessel.

South African Navy

Ships by Category	Registration Number	Entry into Service
Submarines		
Maria van Riebeeck	S97	June 1970
Emily Hobhouse	S98	January 1971
Johanna van der Merwe	S99	July 1971
Frigates		
President Pretorius	F145	March 1964
President Steyn	F147	April 1963
Rapid attack craft		
Jan Smuts	P1561	September 1977
P.W. Botha	P1562	December 1977
Frederic Cresswell	P1563	May 1978
Jim Fouche	P1564	December 1978
Frans Erasmus	P1565	July 1979
Oswald Pirow	P1566	March 1980
Hendrik Mentz	P1567	February 1983
Kobie Voetsee	P1568	February 1983
Magnus Malan	P1569	July 1986
Minesweepers		
Kimberley	M1210	August 1958
Walvisbaai	M1214	December 1959
East London	M1215	December 1958

South African Navy (Continued)

Ships by Category	Registration Number	Entry into Service
Windhock	M1498	June 1958
Unkomaas	—	1986
Umhloli	—	1987
Umkimkulu	—	1987
Umgeni	—	1987
Oceanographic vessel		
Protea	A324	May 1972
Resupply Vessels		
Tafelberg	A243	1967
Drakensberg	A301	November 1987
Diving and Torpedo Recovery Ship		
Fleur	P3148	December 1989
Training ship		
Navigator	—	1984
Miscellaneous		
Namacurra-type patrol boats	Y1501-Y1530	
Air-sea rescue equipment	P1551-P1552	
Air-sea rescue equipment	P1555	
Tugboats		
De Miuf		
De Neys		
De Noorde		

What Future?

South Africa's navy has always lagged behind its army and air force, and in the absence of a real maritime threat it will continue to get short budgetary shrift. Some 2,500 uniformed men and civilians are affected by the draconian measures announced in January 1990. The eastern and western naval commands are to be dismantled and their functions divided between the general headquarters in Pretoria and local commands. The three flotillas (submarines, guided-missile destroyers, and antimine vessels) will henceforth be placed under direct command of the navy general staff. The naval dockyards at Simon's Town and Salisbury island will be scaled back, along with the Depot Support Group at Simon's Town and naval arsenals at Durban, as a prelude to the eventual transfer of most assets to Simon's Town. The forward naval bases at Richards Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, and the Cape will be shut down, leaving in operation only the Jalsena Indian training unit at Durban. Upgrading the submarine flotilla is still a priority, as is the acquisition of three corvettes or light frigates. The surviving Minister-class missile-launching craft reportedly are suffering from corrosion; larger ships (1,200 to 1,500 tons) could assume a dual role: protecting coastal waters in peacetime and serving as a surface attack force in time of war. Oil exploration now under way in the Mussel Bay area could free South

Africa from dependence on foreign oil. The republic already produces a large amount of oil from coal, but offshore oil would give it a degree of strategic independence. Its wealth of fish is another important economic resource that needs to be protected.

From the strategic point of view, South Africa has not yet faced a significant maritime threat, and the danger posed by saboteurs and other subversive elements on its borders is not difficult to contain. None of its neighbors is capable of mounting an operation that would overtax the capabilities of the South African Navy. But this will not always be the case. In the future, the growing power of the Indian Navy might very well be used to put political pressure on South Africa. Such a scenario might seem farfetched, but it cannot be ignored. The submarine flotilla could serve as a significant deterrent force, but it would have to be bolstered by a credible auxiliary surface action group. The Soviet Navy must also be taken into account. Events in East Europe do not directly impinge on South Africa or the Cape route, but the Soviets are likely to use their navy to project military power far from their shores. Should the Soviets try something in South Africa to make up for their losses in Eastern Europe, a disarmament-minded West would probably be disinclined to intervene to stop them from taking action against Pretoria.

Whatever the future may hold for South Africa, the navy will remain a poor stepchild; but if constraints are too binding, it could be ruined. Armscor's resources were tapped to provide the South African Navy with modern arms and equipment, and it will be impossible to sustain these assets unless the navy can maintain a balanced fleet.

* Political Strength of ANC Assessed

91AF0671A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL
in English 25 Jan 91 pp 1-3

[Text] The African National Congress (ANC) has emerged strengthened from its 14-16 December 1990 consultative conference and could now take the initiative for the first time since its unbanning in February 1990. This is in spite of widespread criticism of the leadership voiced by the rank and file during the conference and predictions of a split circulating in the media and among diplomats. In reality, no split is in sight.

The consultative conference did not deal with the problem of elections to the ANC's National Executive Committee (NEC), which will take place at a full congress in June. But it did tackle the crucial issue of negotiations. The rank and file had their first opportunity to voice their opinions on the subject.

For ANC members returning from exile, this was historic. The last time the rank and file were able to give voice to their criticisms of the ANC leadership at a consultative conference was in 1969, orchestrated on that occasion by the South African Communist Party. This time round, the criticism was not orchestrated.

What kept it under control was the presence of figures who, for the exiles, are living legends. These are the only leaders in whom the exiles have confidence. **Nelson Mandela** did not disappoint them. He was the star of the conference. He faced criticism unflinchingly while defending the beleaguered ANC leadership. He replied to points raised by delegates calmly and without bluster. Any other ANC leader would have been shouted down. But Mandela demonstrated that his reputation remains undiminished among the rank and file.

The key issue was talks with the government. Many ANC members believe that the organisation has been comprehensively out-manoeuvred by more experienced negotiators from the National Party. A yawning gap has opened between a leadership now pursuing moderation and compromise and the rank and file as represented at the conference many of them Communist Party members, who still support a tough approach. The rank and file have not been consulted about negotiations or even informed what is happening. This is a legacy of the anti-democratic practices which became current in the ANC during its years of exile, when the NEC held the membership in contempt.

Delegates to the December conference were particularly hard on two NEC members, **Thabo Mbeki** and **Jacob Zuma**, reproached with being over-enthusiastic for negotiations. Mbeki, in particular, is not helped by his elitist image. There is a growing feeling that he is more concerned with placating white fears than with articulating black aspirations. He rarely addresses meetings in black townships but is readily available for gatherings at Stellenbosch or Witwatersrand universities. Cynics claim that he will be more likely to win a seat in future elections in the white suburbs of Houghton or Yeoville than in the townships.

What bothers many ANC supporters both inside and outside the conference is that the organisation has given up most of its bargaining-counters before formal negotiations on a new constitution have started, and yet it is perceived as having received nothing in return. A formal constitutional conference, long expected to begin in March or April, was almost torpedoed when conference delegates threatened to mandate the leadership to pull out of negotiations. The gap between the ANC leadership and the rank and file on this vital issue stems from the fact that the rank and file have an inaccurate perception of the ANC's strengths. Many still believe in the success of the armed struggle. In fact, it became hopeless after the expulsion of *Umkhonto we Sizwe* from Angola in January 1989. So low did morale among ANC members in exile sink, that the organisation's legislation on 2 February 1990 may have saved it from a mutiny even more serious than that of 1984.

Mandela has saved the negotiations almost single-handed by giving the rank and file a frank appraisal of the organisation's true position. He pointedly attacked those ANC leaders who play to the gallery by cultivating an ultra-revolutionary stance. This was taken to be a

reference to **Chris Hani**, the *Umkhonto we Sizwe* Chief of Staff and arguably the second most powerful person in the ANC. Hani is now ensconced in Umtata, the capital of the Transkei, where he specialises in making provocative and demagogic speeches at variance with the measured tone adopted by other ANC leaders.

Many exiles who returned to South Africa for the conference are bitter that they have little to show for the talks with the government so far. Most exiles can still not return home freely, but have to go through a humiliating process of indemnification. Thousands are still living in squalid camps in **Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda**.

Those who have returned home, on the other hand, are living it up. Hani, the king of Umtata, has surrounded himself with returnees who drive expensive cars and who are the toast of the town. Hani himself lives in a government residence formerly used by Prime Minister **George Matanzima**. He has summoned to his side **Dumisani Mafu**, a leading *Umkhonto we Sizwe* commander in Uganda, where he was deputy representative. Mafu has now joined Hani's court, leaving his men in exile in Uganda, which they resent. The fact that both he and Hani are known to the members of the Communist Party, which prides itself on the austere and frugal lives of its members, aggravates ill feelings.

One of the main butts of the militants' complaints, **Thabo Mbeki**, has been living in Johannesburg's plush Carlton Hotel since his return to South Africa last year. But Mbeki has his defenders, who point out that he needs a quiet place for work. Even in his exile days Mbeki was renowned as a hard worker, who avoided staying in ANC residences or with friends so as to have more time for paperwork. The bill for his accommodation is said to be paid by wealthy Johannesburg businessman and ANC supporter **Yusuf Surtie**, famous for funding the 'Unban the ANC' advertisements which marked the organisation's 75th anniversary in 1987.

The anti-elitist mood of the rank and file was reflected in the ultimatum given to the leadership by conference delegates instructing the ANC to pull out of talks with the government indefinitely if all exiles are not free to return and political prisoners released by 30 April. They also adopted a resolution supporting a massive campaign of civil disobedience. For the first time since 2 February 1990, the ANC may now be placed to capture the initiative. President **Frederik de Klerk** sensed the danger to the process of normalisation represented by this popular anger and moved quickly to avert it with an announcement that the government would ease conditions for the exiles' return. Presumably, he was acting on Mandela's advice. Nevertheless, exiles still have to apply for individual indemnity.

Mandela will need the support of people with proven militant credentials to keep talks in progress through the rough patches which they will undoubtedly encounter. Figures like **Chris Hani** and **Siphiwo 'Guebuza' Nyande**, detained on account of his involvement in Operation

Vula, could be of considerable importance in this regard. At present, those most prominent in arguing in favour of negotiations include some of the least popular figures in the ANC leadership, such as Secretary-General **Alfred Nzo** and Treasurer-General **Thomas Nkobi**. They are trying to bolster their positions by staying close to Mandela. Others prominent in the ANC's negotiating team include **Thabo Mbeki**, **Jacob Zuma** and **Aziz Pahad**. Mbeki is respected for his intellectual prowess but lacks the common touch. Zuma is a capable negotiator but is unpopular, being blamed by an important section among the exiles for the death in detention of **Thami Zulu** (AC Vol 30 No 18). Aziz Pahad is a highly-regarded intellectual but spent much of his time in London and is not well-known in the ranks.

Mandela needs to find some figures whom the exiles trust to 'sell' the negotiations to the rank and file. The exiles, although not numerous, are crucial since people at home regard them as heroes and defer to their superior knowledge of ANC politics. Mandela's problem in finding credible negotiators stems from the fact that the ANC for years aimed at an armed seizure of power and neglected to form a category of able and experienced diplomats. The ANC is casting around in search of specialists in every field. Self-styled experts are coming out of the woodwork and being recruited by the ANC uncritically, such as **Sipho Dlamini**, who was catapulted into a senior position before suddenly announcing his preference for the Pan-Africanist Congress. Exiles simply do not trust such newcomers and consider many of them as self-seekers.

One of the most interesting developments is the decline in influence of the Communist Party, which, however, remains popular among militants, especially in the labour movement. While it is still numerically strong inside ANC structures, the Party no longer has a coherent voice. The fall of Eastern Europe and publication of General Secretary **Joe Slovo's** document *Has Socialism Failed?* have unleashed a debate that has destabilised the Party. Inside the ANC many, spurred by **Dr Pallo Jordan's** criticisms, are waking up to the fact that the ANC was touched by the Stalinism of the Party, and have resolved not to allow the Party the same leeway it had in exile. The Party also has problems with its programme. For decades it supported the notion of a two-stage revolution. The first stage was to be a national democratic revolution which would lead to stage two, socialism. The Party has always claimed to be in complete agreement with the ANC about the first stage. It saw its role as consolidating itself and working class participation in the first stage so as to ensure that this phase led directly to the second stage. There would be no Berlin Wall between the two. Party ideologues were fond of saying.

But a transition to socialism in South Africa now looks remote or even impossible. Many in the Party are therefore abandoning efforts to manipulate stage one, which means the ANC. They are now content to work for the success of the only realisable goal, the national

democratic revolution. Moreover, the democratic climate now obtaining in the ANC has deprived the Party of the caucus-style politics which ensured its dominance in the past. Issues are now discussed in open conference rather than in closed committees dominated by commissars.

The resignation of Party baron **Mac Maharaj** from the leadership of both the Party and the ANC could not have come at a worse time for the Party. Maharaj has become the butt of township jokes. His resignation is generally viewed as a protest at the lukewarm response of the ANC leadership to his detention last year, which has sparked observations that he has not been able to withstand three months in jail by comparison with Mandela's 27 years. This is discomfiting to a Party which has always prided itself on having the most resolute cadres. This cruel attitude overlooks the fact that Maharaj spent 12 years of Robben Island in the 1960s and 1970s and was severely tortured.

The ANC's enduring problems are how to build an efficient bureaucracy and what to do about Inkatha. The unwieldy bureaucracy in ANC headquarters at Sauer Street in Johannesburg is in need of overhaul. Its present shortcomings have inspired the nickname African National Chaos. To some extent Sauer Street has inherited the incompetence which used to characterise ANC headquarters in Lusaka. Many hope that the full ANC conference scheduled for June will cure this problem by electing a new and vigorous leadership. But the ANC's central organisation will already have lost some ground if it does not overcome some of these problems before then.

The Inkatha issue is more elusive. The grassroots feeling is that Inkatha must be dealt with uncompromisingly. This underlay the conference resolution to establish defence units to defend township residents against marauding Inkatha impis. This risks creating more 'black on black' violence, a situation the ANC does not want. Those security forces who are suspected of aiding Inkatha—notably Military Intelligence—will not permit Inkatha to be smashed, making the problem insuperable at present.

In spite of these obstacles, the ANC throbs with life and confidence and is massively popular. It is on course to go into its June conference more united and healthier than at any time in the past 30 years.

* Loss of Jobs in Automotive Industry Predicted

91AF0725B Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
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[Text] The component manufacturing industry supports the shift from a mass-based programme to one based on value but as with any major transition, teething problems are inevitable.

So says executive director of the National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers (NAACAM) Denzyl Vermooten.

If they are not reviewed, certain aspects of Phase VI could ultimately impact negatively on the component industry and cause the loss of about 35,000 direct job opportunities.

The local motor industry consists of three distinctly separate sectors namely motor vehicle assembly, the motor trade and the automotive component manufacturing industry.

The vehicle assembly industry represented a retail turnover of R [rands] 12,700-million in 1989 compared with the motor trade as a whole of R30,723-million.

The retail turnover of spares and accessories amounted to R5,589-million. Of the total retail trade turnover new vehicle assembly represented 41.6% while replacement spares and accessories represented 18.2%.

The remaining 40.4% was made up of used vehicle sales, workshop revenue and fuel sales.

New vehicle sales and replacement parts and accessories therefore contributed 59.8% to total retail sales turnover.

Of this amount 18.74% comprised locally produced components, while 22.36% was imported. (The difference of 18.7% constitutes profit margins and wholesale revenues.)

The assembly industry employs 37,668, the component industry 70,000 and the motor trade 158,000 people.

"Clearly the component industry plays a most important role in the creation of employment and the saving of foreign exchange," maintains Vermooten.

In fact, reducing, for example, local content to zero would have no negative impact whatsoever on the vehicle assembly industry or on the motor trade.

However imports are likely to increase from R6,871-million to R12,627-million and 70,000 jobs would be in jeopardy.

By increasing local content however, the position of the trade, relative to added value and employment, would not be affected at all.

The added value and employment levels of the vehicle assembly industry should, similarly, not be affected in any way.

However, additional employment and foreign exchange savings could be materially influenced as regards the component industry.

Vermooten says if one takes a zero growth situation, and assumes a 10% increase in OE material local content, the

value of material local content would increase by R383-million to R4,218,5-million while an estimated 2,500 additional jobs would be created.

"Imports would reduce from R5,301-million to R4,770-million," he says.

"The country would also benefit from the added technology transfer, skills creation and investment in plant and machinery."

The argument that such minimal increase in local content would cause a sharp rise in vehicle prices is highly debatable.

Even should there be an increase in vehicle prices, if the R383-million increase in local content is fully passed on to the consumer, it would increase vehicle prices by no more than three percent.

According to Vermooten, this would be an small price to pay for a saving in forex [foreign exchange] of R383-million and the creation of 2,500 additional jobs.

The objective should be to create a sound and prosperous motor industry with an acceptable mix between the need for the creation of employment, the transfer of technology and the saving of foreign exchange on the one hand, and the need for economically competitive local components, export earnings and reasonably priced vehicles, on the other.

Under Phase VI the 66% local content by mass is equated with 45% local content by value.

This in turn is equated with local material value of about 30% of the wholesale value of a vehicle.

It is conservatively estimated that on average non-material overhead expenditure and profit margins in the vehicle assembly industry represents some 35% of vehicles sales turnover.

This being so, the target level of 65% introduced as from June 1, 1990 equates with the 30% material local content achieved under Phase V.

In other words at 65% local content under Phase VI the exit point under Phase V meets with the entry point under Phase VI.

However, under Phase V vehicle manufacturers were not permitted to fall below 66% by mass (or 30% by material value).

Under Phase VI they are permitted to fall to as low as 15% material local content which is expressed as a percentage of total vehicle sales turnover.

On the basis of the current formulae applied to the calculation of local content under Phase VI the excise duty paid on imported material reduces to 18.2% of forex usage at 45% local content and to as little as 9.09% when expressed as a percentage of turnover.

"It would appear therefore that the Phase VI programme strongly encourages vehicle manufacturers to minimize import substitution to slightly above 45% and at worst to no higher than 65% while it strongly encourages them to export and to earn the 50% incentive," explains Vermooten.

The trend toward reducing locally produced material local content from around 30% to 15% of turnover will not become apparent in the short term because the local content already in place under Phase V would probably continue as such for the duration of the particular model life.

However, with the introduction of new models there can be no doubt that OEMs will opt for less import substitution due to the highly attractive excise duty of only 9.09%.

Simultaneously, OEMs would seek export opportunities direct with licensors or parent companies.

It should be borne in mind that new model introductions are planned two years in advance and therefore introductions destined for 1992/3 are being planned right now.

"It is extremely difficult to present the facts as to how the industry could suffer as these will only become available after the damage had been done.

"This is what NAACAM wishes to avoid," says Vermooten.

"I believe if the problem is not addressed the consequences will be extremely serious.

"On average, material local content could drop to 15%, representing a decrease of 50%.

"This means the potential closure of some 74 component manufacturing concerns and the loss of some 35,000 job opportunities.

"We should also contemplate the very important loss of technology and skills, plant and equipment.

"An additional R2,650-million worth of components would need to be imported with a serious impact on the balance of payments in future years," explains Vermooten.

The position could be further aggravated by the open endedness of the export complementation scheme.

The remaining 15% material local content could be displaced by exports to the value of R1,185-million.

Considering that the FOB [free on board] value of exports is expected to already reach R1,000-million by the end of 1990 and strong rumors that exports of catalytic converters could reach as high as R2,000-million by the end of 1992, there is indeed a very real possibility that the component industry could be replaced in its entirety by a handful of export items.

"Exports of automotive components are indeed highly beneficial to South Africa and therefore welcomed," says Vermooten.

However, this should not be allowed to occur at the expense of local production, since this would, over time, erode the local component manufacturing base to low levels.

This in turn could make the motor industry extremely vulnerable should overseas recessions, changes in exchange rates and so on impact negatively on our exports.

In addition it would necessitate the importation of replacement components for many years to come.

It should also be borne in mind that in the case of vehicle manufacturers operating under licence a natural tendency exists to minimize local content.

NAACAM has suggested that the Phase VI programme formulae be simplified and a minimum level of material local content of 30% of net turnover be set.

"In other words local material content should be greater than or equal to 30% of turnover in order to qualify for a rebate of excise duty.

"The penalty for falling below 65% local content should sharply increase from zero at 65% to 32.5% at 55% local content and in such event the 45% minimum could remain in place," concludes Vermooten.

* Future of Automotive Industry Discussed

91AF0725A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 25 Jan 91 pp 1, 21-22, 24

[Interview with the president of the National Association of Automotive Manufacturers of South Africa, Spencer Sterling, by Julia Murphy; place and date not given; participants not identified in text]

[Text] Car sales in 1990 are likely to come in under 1974 levels; a fact which gives a bleak outlook to the short term prospects for the car manufacturing industry in South Africa. The *ENGINEERING NEWS* spoke to the president of the National Association of Automotive Manufacturers of South Africa (NAAMSA) Spencer Sterling about future prospects for the industry.

BMW MD Reinhardt Kunstler went on record as saying that plans to increase local content further will have a devastating effect on South Africa's car manufacturing industry. Firstly, is there a move to increase local content still further and do you agree that this would devastate South Africa's car manufacturing industry?

I believe that the statement really referred to the fact there are numerous anomalies in the Phase VI local content programme, which is supposed to take the local industry up to 75% local content by value by 1997.

It is important to realize that local content under Phase VI is a definition and not an actual measure of real local content.

Simplified, local content is the difference between the excise value of vehicles sold in one excise quarter and the foreign exchange used to import CKD components in the previous quarter.

Phase VI is actually a forex [foreign exchange] saving; a forex reduction programme and not really a local content programme.

Fifty percent of the value of exports counts as local content - theoretically, you could, if you had sufficient exports, have zero local content except that the programme does call for a certain minimum real local content of 45% by value.

This, however, is very easy to achieve.

I believe that what Reinhardt Kunstler meant is that there are so many anomalies in Phase VI that unless the issues are addressed and the programme becomes realistic relative to the structure of the motor industry in South Africa today, it is going to have a devastating effect on the industry.

There is no move to increase local content at this time beyond what is encompassed in Phase VI; that the industry should reach 75% local content, as defined by Phase VI, in 1997.

There are no fixed targets because of the complexities of the formula.

The government fixes the local content objective or target each quarter on the basis of the industry's aggregate.

The theory behind this is that some companies will be above the aggregate and some companies will be under.

Those companies that are under will pay duties and those companies above will earn a rebate and the duties and the rebates will cancel each other out.

Of course it does not work this way and it never could because the real world is vastly different to pure theory.

Unfortunately, we told the government this but it was not prepared to listen.

The government is now coming around to the conclusion that the present local content programme is impractical because the rebates exceed its budget and consequently, money is not available to pay the rebates.

Is it true that car sales are down to 1974 levels? If so, what was car manufacturing capacity in 1974, what is it now and to what extent is capacity lying idle?

Yes, sales are down to 1974 levels, in fact, the sales of cars in 1990 should come in under 1974 levels.

I do not know what car manufacturing capacity was in 1974 but I would guess that it could not have been much more than 60-70% of the capacity that exists today.

What are the short term prospects in the car manufacturing industry in South Africa and how do these compare with long term expectations?

Short-term prospects for the car manufacturing industry in South Africa are not good by virtue of the fact that we are utilizing no more than 70-75% of our existing capacity and that we still have seven manufacturers in this country competing very aggressively for a decreasing number of sales.

This means that the ability of companies within the industry to make profits not to mention their ability to deliver satisfactory returns to their shareholders, is going to be significantly affected.

I suspect that for the next two to three years there are going to be very significant contractions in employment and output in the car manufacturing industry.

One has to consider that in any view on the industry we have a deteriorating exchange rate for our currency and ongoing double digit inflation; both of which result in constantly increased cost pressures.

The motor industry in South Africa is caught in the classical stagflation squeeze between decreasing volumes and increasing costs.

With respect to long-term expectations, how can anybody give a long-term prediction for South Africa at this time?

If you accept that in viewing the long-term prospects for South Africa you can only be a pessimist or an optimist, I am an optimist and so, I believe that the long-term prospects for South Africa, its economy and the motor industry are extremely good.

Do you think that we will still have seven manufacturers in South Africa in five years time.

This is a moot point.

If one looks at the existence of seven manufacturers in the kind of business environment that we are in, it does not make any sense at all.

However, the reality defies this kind of logic.

The obvious and logical consequence of everything we have been talking about in the short to medium term is further rationalization in the motor industry.

However, such an eventuality is far from certain because if you look at the firms which are competing in this market and what sort of support and backing they have, it is impossible to predict that someone is going to leave.

So, if I have to make a prediction, I would say that nobody will leave.

We have carried a report that Citroen intends setting up a car manufacturing plant in Namibia. Is this project going ahead? What is your comment on this newcomer's entry into the market?

Citroen and its apparent intention of setting up car manufacture in Namibia is a mystery.

It is a mystery from the point of view of trying to understand the logic behind the development.

I know for a fact that more substantial companies than Citroen have made an in-depth analysis of the South African motor industry very recently with a view to deciding whether to come in or not.

In each case, the decision has been that the time is not ripe to enter this market.

As it stands at the moment there is very little potential for making real profit and any sort of acceptable return on the investments required.

That is why I say that the Citroen announcement is a mystery.

Because Phase VI applies equally in Namibia, due to the fact that it is part of the common customs union, they would be under the same pressures as South Africa is to comply with the Phase VI requirements.

The only basis on which I can see the Citroen project in Namibia getting off the ground is if the firm is able to provide markets (other than South Africa) which will accept exports from the Namibian Citroen operation.

These exports would have to be sufficient to comply with the Phase VI requirements and it is hard to believe that Citroen has sufficient volume in markets anywhere in the world to make the Namibian operation viable.

I believe that it would be very unfortunate if the authorities, in the form of the Board of Trade and the Department of Trade and Industry, would allow the Citroen development to take place simply because we already have an over-traded market in South Africa.

The combined capital investment by South African motor manufacturers is said to total some R [rands] 8.7-billion, providing employment to 270,000 people. Do you foresee additional capex in car plants during 1991?

With respect to investment in the motor industry during 1991, yes, I believe we will see fairly significant investments taking place (R1-billion capex in 1991 is estimated by BUSINESS TIMES - Ed).

To an extent, this investment will be for additional content so as to comply with Phase VI but primarily, it will be for new models.

The industry depends on a constant flow of new products and thus, we have to renew and refresh our product continuously in order to stay competitive.

Your statement within your question that the industry provides employment for 270,000 people is not true of the manufacturing end of the industry.

This section of the industry employs somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000 people; the biggest employers are the component manufacturers and the dealers.

What is the output from the seven major automotive manufacturers, which in 1989 produced 352,000 new cars? How many different models are being made and what sort of manufacturing strategies relating to standardization of product and model reduction can we expect to emerge from the car industries in the decade ahead?

Car production in 1989 was 221,000 and in 1988 it was 230,000.

For 1990, the industry is projecting sales of around 212,000.

Over the past three years (it actually goes back further than this), we have had a steady decline in the number of cars produced.

Although the number of models being made has not been studied recently, it is enormous: something like 13 different car lines of which there are numerous derivatives.

During the past few years, we have seen a move towards extending model life and dropping particularly low volume models.

There is no regulation or industry agreement on rationalization, standardization or commonization which would result in a reduction of the number of models.

While we are not going to see any industry-wide effort to reduce the number of models, I think it will happen by virtue of economic pressure.

How many cars are sold in Africa a year and could South Africa become the car manufacturer for the continent?

Although I have no statistics, I suspect that of the number of cars sold in Africa, including imported built-up units, South African sales would probably constitute at least 50%.

Very few African countries have car assembly operations.

Cars are assembled in Zimbabwe and Kenya at a relatively low volume as well as in Nigeria where there is quite a significant volume of vehicles being assembled.

Those are the three that I know of, but there are a lot of cars imported into Africa and at the end of the day, total sales might be double that of South Africa.

However, I believe that it is likely that South Africa could become the car manufacturer for the continent.

When sanctions are lifted, I think that Africa will become an important market for South African manufactures.

It is a problem selling to African countries as they are very short of hard currency and this limits their ability to buy cars.

Has Phase VI been good for the country and if so in what respects?

Definitely not - it has not actually hurt the country but it has not contributed either due to the confusion that has reigned.

It is too early for any comparison between Phase V and VI exports.

I think that in time, Phase VI is going to stimulate a significant increase in exports from the car industry which will be good for the country.

Because Phase VI has not been in operation for very long, we have not seen any significant major investments in local content but a certain amount of investment will take place and exports will increase under this phase.

I think that over the long-term this programme will be good for the country, provided the anomalies inherent in Phase VI are resolved by the government in conjunction with NAAMSA.

Will there be a Phase VII and if so, what are the stipulations likely to be?

We have no indication that there will be a Phase VII and I suspect that no decision on that regard will be made until it is clear that Phase VI has benefitted the country.

A decision will be made prior to the end-date of Phase VI, hopefully in sufficient time to allow the industry to adjust to whatever Phase VII is going to be.

Phase VII could be as radically different from Phase VI as the latter was from Phase V.

It has been said that the car manufacturing industry could become one of the engines that could help drive the South African economy. Do you go along with this concept and could you outline the contributions that the car manufacturing industry could make to the South African economy?

The only basis on which the South African motor manufacturing industry could claim to be such an engine is that it is the provider of transport and throughout history, the viability of any society has been directly proportional to its mobility.

It is vital that South Africa has access to affordable and efficient transport and this must be provided by the South African motor industry.

It has been said that every ninth employee in South Africa is employed by the motor car related industries. Is this correct and with the advent of automation, is such a situation likely to persist?

It is true that the motor industry and its related industries plays a very significant role in employment.

However, I believe that it has no option but to continuously increase its involvement with automation and robotics.

This involvement will have a fairly minor effect on employment for two reasons.

Firstly, the results of automation and robotics are higher quality and lower costs which should increase sales and generate more employment.

Secondly, the motor manufacturing industry itself is a relatively small employer and thus, the advent of automation and robotics, even if it does not result in increased sales and employment in the short term, it will not displace a great many people.

How could growth in the car manufacturing industry help to redistribute wealth in the economy as has been suggested?

If the car manufacturing industry can grow then it will unquestionably employ more people.

Every new employee creates new wealth so we will see the creation of new wealth as well as a further redistribution of wealth because a large portion of a company's revenue is paid out in salaries and wages.

What are the technical trends in the South African car manufacturing industry?

With the advent of Phase VI and its focus on exports, we are going to see a trend towards the application of up-to-date technology in the manufacturing industry so that in the areas of components and complete vehicles we are in a position to compete in world markets.

In addition, the highly competitive environment of the motor industry demands constant updating and changing of models.

Do you expect to see an increase in robotics and computer-integrated manufacture?

I do expect to see a continuation of the trend towards more modern facilities and equipment and I also expect to see an increase in the applications of robotics, computer-integrated manufacture, CAD/CAM and the use of programmable controllers in conjunction with automation and robotics.

What sort of equipment do you anticipate will be used in car plants as we approach the third millennium?

The type of equipment to be used in car plants depends on whether you are referring to South Africa or to the rest of the world.

There are mind-boggling equipment developments taking place in terms of equipment.

The use of robotics and flexible automation, together with new attitudes and approaches to human resources in the continuous production process, will continue.

I expect that the application of new technology will result in less onerous tasks in manufacturing and will require a higher level of education in the workforce.

The inevitable consequence of this will be a reduction in unskilled and semi-skilled labor and an increase in skilled labor.

To what extent have the use of electronics, plastics and ceramics intensified in the future plans of car designers and manufacturers?

Electronics, plastics and ceramics will be used increasingly in motor vehicles and designers will increase usage of these materials as they become available in a form which can be applied to the automotive construction field.

Electronics will revolutionize the functional aspects of the motor vehicle as well as the driver's control over these aspects.

Plastics will eventually replace metals in vehicle bodies as new plastic materials are developed which have structural strength and allow enough manufactured cost base.

Ceramics is of enormous interest to engine designers.

With the trend towards a lower lead content in our fuels, will the vehicles produced by South African motor manufacturers be able to function as efficiently as they have been doing?

The worldwide trend towards lower lead content in fuels (in fact, towards the total elimination of lead in fuels) is progressing at a rapid pace and South Africa cannot possibly remain isolated from this development.

Consequently, I expect to see a progressive reduction in lead content in our fuel with the eventual introduction of lead-free fuel within the next five years.

The cost issue with respect to lead-free fuel, is not as simple as some people would believe it to be.

While it is correct to say that lead-free fuel is more expensive to produce than leaded fuels there are two forces at work which cannot be denied.

There is a need to conserve our scarce natural resources and thus, conservation and preservation are going to become the emotive issues of the 1990s.

With the rest of the world moving towards lead-free fuel, it is impossible for South Africa to remain as the single

non-user because the cost of developing unique engines or South Africa, with its very low volume market, will be astronomical and will more than offset any increase in the cost of unleaded fuel.

Engines have to be specifically designed for leaded and unleaded fuels.

Unleaded fuel will have to be phased in and the industry will produce vehicles suitable for unleaded fuel from a certain point in time.

However, both leaded and unleaded fuel will have to be available on the market for many years until the present car park of vehicles whose engines are designed for leaded fuels is worked out.

Engines will have to be adjusted for progressive reductions in lead content but as long as the engines are specifically set up to function with fuels of a certain lead content then the engines will work fine.

There are problems with the reduction of lead but today engine technology can compensate and electronics is playing a very big role in this.

Are there any other issues you would like to raise?

I believe that it is inevitable that the structure of the South African motor industry will change dramatically over the next 10 years or so, simply because South Africa cannot afford to continue along the lines of the successive sets of regulations that have governed the motor industry in this country for the last 30 to 40 years.

Economic realism is going to have to replace protectionism or misplaced patriotism.

Consequently, if the motor industry in this country is to provide affordable efficient transport, which is after all its main mission, it is going to have provided transport that is world competitive.

This alone is going to result in a reorientation of priorities within the motor industry.

Every company is attempting to find a business scenario that will stand it in good stead for the short and medium terms as well as in the long term.

*** Germans Invest in Catalytic Converter Facility**

91AF0726E Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 25-31 Jan 91 pp 1-2

[Article by Julia Murphy]

[Text] German Exhaust manufacturer Zeuna & Straker is investing in exhaust emission control with the establishment of a catalytic converter manufacturing facility in GaRankuwa, Bophuthatswana.

This brings to 10 the number of firms involved in or which have expressed an interest in the catalytic converter industry which is rapidly gaining momentum in South Africa.

GEC Alsthom Robotics has received an order for K10S Motoman robots with servo manipulators which will be used for welding exhaust systems as well as catalytic converters for the export market, once the Zeuna & Straker factory commences production.

Sten Products, a Port Elizabeth based exhaust and stainless steel tube manufacturer, intends to manufacture components for the catalytic converter industry by the end of the year.

Executive chairman Angelo Dashwood says Sten Products will be making certain components for catalytic converters which will be supplied to local automotive manufacturers.

Towards the end of last year Bosal Afrika and Steelmobile were carrying out feasibility studies looking at the prospect of canning autocatalysts for the export market.

At the time of going to press THE ENGINEERING NEWS could not confirm whether these companies intend to go ahead with manufacture or not.

Should Steelmobile reach a favorable decision it plans to produce between 50,000 and 60,000 converters within the first year and will increase this to 350,000 units within the next three or four years.

Sentrachem announced in its annual report that through its NCP division it intends to develop the beneficiation of local raw materials.

With this in mind it is doing a feasibility study into the local manufacture of catalytic converters for automobile exhaust gases and other emission control applications.

The company is already holding discussions with possible international partners in such a venture.

Delta, with the import of a R [rands] 11-million, 400-ton Version slide transfer press for catalytic converter manufacture, has indicated it will begin production soon.

A manufacturing facility is currently being set up at Delta's Markman facility to produce units initially for export; Delta intends to service local requirements as well.

Mercedes Benz is already involved in the catalytic converter manufacturing industry. As with the other firms, all the catalytic converters it manufactures will be exported.

Autocat in Transkei, one of the first companies to begin canning the autocatalysts supplied by Algorax and Johnson Matthey is still going strong and intends to produce 75,000 units by the end of this year.

*** New Carbon Dioxide Plant Being Constructed**

91AF0726F Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 25-31 Jan 91 pp 1-2

[Text] A new carbon dioxide plant, currently under construction in Newcastle, is believed to be the largest such plant owned and operated by a South African gas company.

Air Products' new plant is adjacent to the company's existing tonnage oxygen plants and will be on stream by October 1991.

The firm will supply Iscor with carbon dioxide for manufacturing high quality steels and for filling fire extinguishers.

A substantial proportion of the plant's output will also be made available to other South African carbon dioxide users in the beverage, foundry, mining and water treatment industries.

Because the plant will be able to use multiple source gases and because it has been designed to operate continuously, a reliable and steady supply of CO₂ is possible.

*** SASOL Reports on Projects, Byproducts***** SASOL Diversifies**

91AF0724A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK*
in English 25 Jan 91 pp 22-23

[Text] *ENGINEERING WEEK* investigated the progress being made at SASOL [South Africa Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] with regard to the implementation of projects aimed at increasing the production scope of the corporation's coproducts.

SASOL is in the process of implementing six new projects in a drive to increase its production scope.

According to the corporation's media director, Jan Krynauw, the projects were at various stages of realization.

Once complete, these projects would enable SASOL to replace a number of imported industrial chemicals.

"The projects will cost an estimated R [rand] 1.2-billion and will increase operating income by R300-million in 1993.

"More foreign currency will be saved through import replacement and we believe some R1.5-billion a year in import replacement will also be earned," he said.

Three of the projects were to be built in Sasolburg and the others at the Secunda plants.

SASOL I Renovation

The contract for the SASOL I renovation project has been awarded to Flour Construction.

Wax Expansion Project

The Wax Expansion Project would be producing specialized waxes for both the local and foreign markets. The company's wax production would be doubled from the current 64,000t a year to 123,000 a year.

Ammonia Plant

The Ammonia plant in Sasolburg would be replaced by a larger one with a consequent increase in production from 70,000t to 240,000t a year.

It should be noted that this is being treated as a separate turnkey project for which bids have been invited.

The ammonia produced would supply the fertilizer and explosive markets.

Paraffins

A Paraffins production facility was also scheduled to start operations in January 1993.

It would manufacture raw materials for the detergent and solvents markets.

The German company, Udhe and Foster Wheeler SA were playing important roles in these plant conversions.

Of the Secunda facilities planned, one was already under construction, while the others were in the final stages of design.

Ethylene Recovery Expansion

According to Krynauw, an assessment of the market resulted in the decision to expand the Ethylene recovery facility.

"When complete this will increase the production of ethylene to 380,000t a year.

"All the ethylene produced will be available as feedstock to the plastics industry."

The project was targeted for commissioning during the second half of this year.

German company, Linde has been appointed as managing contractor and overall accountability for project management lay with Sastech.

"At this stage detail design is virtually complete and the bulk of equipment and materials is currently arriving," Krynauw said.

He confirmed that deliveries were scheduled to arrive from June last year to March this year.

"Of special interest are a 4.9MW multi-stage centrifugal compressor, a number of plate fin heat exchangers and a 72m high process column.

"As far as construction is concerned, bulk earth-works, piling and civil work have been completed," Krynauw said.

The main construction contract was awarded to Babcock Engineering Contractors.

N-Butanol Project

The R40-million N-Butanol plant, with a planned completion date of November this year, utilized a process whereby pure acetaldehyde, derived from a mixed aldehyde stream, was converted to crotonaldehyde.

The crotonaldehyde was subsequently hydrogenated to N-Butanol using the existing hydrogenation facilities.

"The utilization of N-Butanol is primarily in the production of phthalates, N-Butylacetates and as a solvent for various applications.

"Crotonaldehyde can be used to produce various high value specialty chemicals and further investigations in this regard are currently underway," Krynauw said.

The major equipment of the N-Butanol project consisted mainly of heat exchangers, condensers, columns, towers, tanks and drums.

A managing contractor, Process Industries Engineering (PIE) was appointed in October last year and would be responsible for the engineering, design, procurement, project and construction management.

Construction was planned to start this month.

"Production should commence at the beginning of 1992 and at a design capacity of 15,500t a year, SASOL intends to replace current imports of N-Butanol as well as to export a considerable volume of its production.

"SASOL's export of N-Butanol will, however, have very little effect on the current international consumption of one million tons," Krynauw said.

This facility was the first stage of a project to produce acetic acids and esters from acetaldehyde.

The SASOL Coke Project

The production of acceptable coke for the steel and aluminum industries from pitch has not been previously achieved anywhere in the world.

SASOL had, according to Krynauw, been doing in-house research on the production of anode grade coke and needle grade coke from its medium melting point pitches for some time.

"The process for producing high grade products was proven after a major breakthrough by SASOL's research and development department."

The anode coke product was suitable for use in the aluminum smelting industry.

The needle coke which would be produced could be turned into high grade anodes for arc furnace electrodes.

The project would involve construction of a delayed coker to convert green coke and a calciner to turn the green coke into anode and needle coke.

The end of job cost of the plants was estimated at R320-million.

"Up to now all of South Africa's anode coke and most of its needle coke had to be imported.

"With the planned SASOL plant capacity, exports of some of the product will once again be possible," Krynauw confirmed.

He pointed out that the final products of the coke plant would be of high purity and as such, would be much sought after.

"The delayed coking process forms the heart of the process and SASOL thus looked for a company with experience in treating other difficult feedstocks to do the basic engineering of the delayed coker.

"Lummus Crest from the Netherlands was subsequently appointed as licensor as well as the basic engineering design contractor."

A project manager and detail design contractor would be appointed in due course.

The overall coke production process, however, required further technologies and processes.

The total combination will form the SASOL Coke Project.

An enquiry for a lump sum turnkey contract was recently issued by Sastech for the design, supply and erection of a suitable calciner.

Strong emphasis was placed on the production of super premium needle coke.

"The contribution of this major product will have a positive effect on the engineering and equipment supply section of the South African economy," Krynauw concluded.

The SASOL product slate can be tailored to market needs by varying the special purpose catalysts in the Synthol reactors and by adjusting product work-up facilities to suit.

The primary fuel products can vary from 80:20 petrol:diesel to an appropriate 50:50 mix.

Similarly, methane can be marketed as a pipeline gas.

Several intermediates from the synthesis reactors are further processed into higher value chemicals.

For example, ethane is cracked to produce ethylene. Together with the directly-produced ethylene, this is marketed as feedstock for polymers, such as polyethylene.

Ethylene oxide and other derivatives may also be produced. Alternatively, ethylene can be converted into gasoline and ethane, which may be reformed into the synthesized gas and fed back into the synthesis reactors.

The fluid-bed Synthol Fischer-Tropsch synthesis route is used at SASOL II and SASOL III. It is also used at SASOL I, yielding excellent diesel fuel and waxes.

* Catalysis Technology

91AF0724B Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK
in English 25 Jan 91 p 23

[Text] The South African chemical processing industry will receive a R [rands] 2-million boost in a joint venture between industry, the Foundation for Research Development (FRD), the National Energy Council (NEC) and the University of Cape Town [UCT].

Details of the deal will be announced at a function at UCT tonight.

According to FRD president, Dr Reinhard Arndt, AECL [African Explosive and Chemical Industries], SASOL [South Africa Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation], the NEC and the FRD will provide the funding over three years for the advancement of catalysis technology at UCT's Department of Chemical Engineering.

"Catalytic processes are of the utmost importance to the survival of any country's industrial sector and a large proportion of South Africa's gross domestic product is generated through the use of these processes," he explained.

The major share of the turnover of both SASOL and the AECL is directly related to the use of catalysts.

"There are very few catalysis experts in South Africa and this venture is our last opportunity to try and keep the training of qualified manpower in this field alive and well in our country," Arndt said.

Catalysts drastically speed up chemical reactions without being consumed.

South Africa has to develop catalysts with improved reactivity, selectivity and stability. This will enable industry to manufacture new materials, reduce the costs of existing products and to increase yields.

"This will increase productivity and ensure South Africa's position as a worthy competitor on the world market."

The production of fuel from coal is based on catalysts. Catalytic processes have numerous other applications, including tapping new energy sources and conserving existing ones; environmental protection, such as combating air pollution caused by exhaust fumes; defence technologies and health care.

"Through this joint investment, UCT's Department of Chemical Engineering will be able to expand its creditable activities in the catalysis technology field under the able direction of Prof Cyril O'Connor - an internationally recognized expert," said Arndt.

Prof O'Connor will share his knowledge with other universities, technikons, industry and research bodies at regular open workshops organized by the FRD.

"The funds will enhance the future of catalysis technology by their use for running expenses, financing of students, study visits abroad, as well as making it financially worthwhile for excellent young lecturers to remain in education to the benefit of students," Arndt concluded.

* Local Splitter Column

91AF0724C Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK
in English 25 Jan 91 p 25

[Text] SA Linde is utilizing specialized welding techniques for the construction of the first locally fabricated C2 splitter column to be manufactured in 3.5% nickel steel.

The C2 splitter column and two washing columns are being built for SASOL's [South Africa Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] ethylene recovery plant at Secunda.

According to company managing director, Hermann Scherz, manufacturing the C2 splitter column in stainless steel was considered, but due to economic reasons, 3.5% nickel was chosen.

He said special welding techniques and impact testing had to be employed when working on nickel steel.

The 67m high, 166,000kg splitter column is going to have a diameter of 2,850mm.

Even at 67m high, the new tower will be dwarfed by its "big brother" at SASOL - the 104m C3 splitter column constructed by SA Linde last year.

The company is currently constructing two large storage tanks for storage of carbon dioxide at the Botswana Soda Ash plant.

The tanks each have a capacity of 250t and are being constructed as double wall perlite vacuum insulated vessels with the inner tank manufactured in low temperature carbon steel.

Scherz said the Soda Ash Botswana contract was part of his company's busy programme which included contracts for the Moss gas refinery, BDL, PIE, Lurgi, SASOL and Suprachem.

"Since SA Linde was established in 1976, essentially to carry out contracts for SASOL, we have also diversified into many areas, including power generation and the

petrochemical and chemical industries. We are looking at further diversification into the pulp and paper industries.

"With our back-up from the Steinmuller Group, SA Linde is far from being just a manufacturing company. We also have our own design teams for vessels, heat exchangers and columns in general."

The SA Linde factory outside Vanderbijlpark covers 6,600m² and it has an inside "crane height" of 10.5m which enables the company to carry out contracts for large components of complex equipment.

Scherz said the company had been contracted to construct one of the world's largest air separation units, to be erected at the Mossgas refinery later this year.

The air separation plant designed by Linde TVT in West Germany comprises 22 vessels.

* First TDM System

91AF0724D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK*
in English 25 Jan 91 p 26

[Text] A transient data machinery (TDM) management system -the first of its kind in South Africa - is to be installed to monitor three large, high speed turbine gas compressors at the SASOL I [South Africa Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] petrochemical plant.

Supplied by the Bentley Nevada MDS division of Rosherville Engineering, the TDM system provides a continuous means of collecting steady state, transient and dynamic data on critical rotating machinery.

Said Bentley Nevada product manager, Eddie Robson, "This data can be used to determine changing machine conditions and damage. In the event of a problem, the data will show whether the machines should be immediately shut down or whether it can safely continue to run until a scheduled maintenance shutdown.

A modular system, the TDM uses permanently installed transducers and continuous monitors.

* Genmin To Spend Millions on Four Gold Mines

91AF0726D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 25 Jan 91 p 5

[Article by Elena Kyriacou]

[Text] Despite the erratic gold price, Genmin's Gengold division is set to spend nearly R [rand] 154-million on just four of its gold mines this year.

R89.5-million has been earmarked for Winkelhaak, R38.5-million for Kinross, R21.4-million for Unisel and R4.2-million for Leslie.

These figures were made available in annual reports for the year ended September 30, 1990.

At Winkelhaak, the R89.5-million capital expenditure figure has been broken down as follows: R54-million has been set aside for the No 6 main shaft which, according to the annual report, was due for commissioning at the end of last year.

Development to reef is scheduled to commence this month with reef production expected in July.

R16.5-million will be spent on the No 6 sub-vertical shaft where development of the hoist rooms and headgear is to commence this month.

R300,000 has been set aside for the filter building (reduction works) while R12.7-million will be used on the No 2A sub-vertical shaft where according to the annual report, development on 20 level for the headgear and hoist rooms has commenced.

R600,000 will be spent on stage two of the No 5A incline shaft where installations of both the Fulton hoist and chair lift will be completed in March.

R400,000 will be spent on two winder drums at the No 5 shaft while R700,000 will be used at the No 2 shaft surge dam.

Of the R38.5-million allocated to Kinross, R700,000 will be used for phase I of No 1 decline, while R5.6-million will be spent on phase II of No 1 decline.

According to the annual report, planning for the second phase of the project is well advanced and includes extending the decline to below 17 level, station cutting and the establishment of a conveyor way to above 14 level.

Phase I of No 2 decline will utilize R4.3-million; stooping is planned to commence by March.

Planning of phase II, for which R1.7-million on the sub-inclined shaft; R200,000 on exploration at Adamsons Vley; R2.2-million on 2 level return airway; R1.9-million on Tarka prospecting - 4, 6 and 8 levels; R4-million on 3 level development and R400,000 on surface exploration boreholes at Adamsons Vley.

Leslie's R4.2-million capex programme has been broken down as follows: R2.1-million on phase I and phase II of the northern block development; R200,000 on the upgrading of accommodation; R500,000 on self-contained self-rescuers and R900,000 on booster fans.

* New Electronics Group To Be Established

91AF0726A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK*
in English 8 Feb 91 pp 1-2

[Text] A new electronics association that will represent the broad range of the industry, from traders and manufacturers to academics and researchers, will be launched tonight at a banquet at the Carlton hotel.

The association's mission is "to provide a representative industry opinion on the contribution that electronics

could and should make to the development of South Africa and to define the environment in which the industry can prosper."

According to its founding statement, the association aims to have the various players act towards achieving "national objectives for the industry as they are determined from time to time."

According to Dirk Desmet, chairman of the convening committee of the interim council, some of the key issues to be tackled include:

- The phasing out of duties on certain imports.
- Adjustments to the monetary and fiscal policy as applied to the industry.
- To develop co-operative ventures between industry and government.
- The appointment of an education advisory committee to look at the skills shortage.
- The reintroduction of an advisory council to the government on technology.
- The redefinition of export incentive schemes.
- The refocusing of resources in the industry to meet market needs.

* Tariff Abolition Affects Machine Tool Industry

91AF0726C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 1-7 Feb 91 pp 1-2

[Article by Kim Trollip]

[Text] The government's proposed across-the-board abolition of tariffs imposed on imported machine tools may wipe out a section of the South African machine tool manufacturing industry. Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association chairman Clive Bell warns in an interview with *THE ENGINEERING NEWS*.

Bell says this threat of strangulation of certain sectors of the industry is due not to the inefficiency of the machine tool builders, but is in fact a flaw in the Board of Trade and Industry's proposed system.

The new system has not yet been decided on and the association is making sub-missions and deputations to the government in order to voice its opinion.

The association maintains that if the government wants to remove the tariffs on imports, then it has to level the playing field on the importing of components and parts for locally built machines as well.

It demands that South Africans pay the same price for profiled steel, castings, motors, labor, overheads and financing as the overseas companies do.

This is not so at present and inequality is apparent.

In the sheetmetal working field for example, South African manufacturers pay some 40% more for profiled steel than their primary competitors in Europe and an 11 kW motor costs around 62% more here than overseas.

Problems such as low volumes, high overheads and financing costs of between two and four times higher than in Europe and the Far East, aggravate the situation.

"These figures are based on a detailed knowledge of local costs of production and comparative overseas costs and markets," says Bell.

His company, Koppel Elga, was used as an example to illustrate the problem.

"The firm's product range for the sheetmetal working industry comprises: two ranges of guillotines, mechanical presses, conventional pressbrakes, CNC pressbrakes, plate rolls, hydraulic presses and special machines built to customer requirements.

"The company's selling prices are determined to a large extent by comparative selling prices of imported machines rather than the cost plus basis applied to competitors from overseas.

"This is detrimental to profit margins.

"The competition in sheetmetal working machinery comes primarily from Europe.

"Europeans incur material costs which are anything up to 60% less than in South Africa; bear in mind that materials constitute some 50% of product costs.

"For example: the cost of South African steel cut to size per delivered ton in Europe is R [rands] 1,435 whereas in the Republic it is R2,400; a difference of 40%.

"An 11 kW motor will cost a European manufacturer R680 and a local manufacturer R1,790 - a 62% difference."

The benefit of less expensive labor is lost when one considers that the local market demands a large variety of machines but in very small volumes.

"Overheads are higher than those of European counterparts owing to the variety of products we make," explains Bell.

"For example: planning for six batches of two machines requires six times more work than planning for one batch of twelve machines."

In addition to these problems facing the industry is the fact that a large percentage of machine tools built by local manufacturers have to be marketed by merchants.

This means that another 25% is added to the price of the machine.

Export of local machines is extremely difficult because of the low volumes produced here as well as the high cost of capital investment needed to produce on a large scale.

Bell concludes that with the proposal to eliminate all duties on imported machines without a compensating quid pro quo, the present infrastructure in South Africa—small though it is—would be destroyed.

*** Attacks on Trade Unions Reportedly Increasing**

91AF0632A Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 18-24 Jan 91 p 4

[Article by Drew Forrest; first paragraph is THE WEEKLY MAIL introduction]

[Text] Trade union offices are increasingly the scenes of attack, but the police do not have a good track record in solving these crimes, reports Drew Forrest.

At least 40 attacks have been mounted on trade union offices in the past three years—causing millions of rands' damage and the loss of vital union records—without a single culprit being brought to book, unionists charged this week.

Police in six regions questioned by THE WEEKLY MAIL revealed that of more than 20 outrages, one had been referred to the attorney-general and one was the result of an "electrical fault."

Unionists point to the SAP's [South African Police] unimpressive track record as suggesting security force complicity in the attacks, or sympathy for the attackers. While attacks were routinely reported for insurance purposes, they knew of no successful prosecutions.

Unionists also predict that, given the official hostility to mass action and the unions' organised membership and key mobilising role, such attacks will escalate in the months ahead.

"Now negotiations are proceeding with the government, mass organisations, including the unions, are going to be hit," warned National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) general secretary Moses Mayekiso.

This week Numsa blamed the shadowy Civil Cooperation Bureau for the fire which gutted the offices of its Johannesburg local early on Monday.

The fire showed every sign of being the work of professionals, said Mayekiso. Chemicals appeared to have been used and plastic chairs were unstacked and scattered through the offices to spread the blaze, he said.

Numsa estimates it will take two months to recover from the fire, which caused an estimated R [rands] 200,000 damage and reduced worker records from 400 factories to ashes. A police spokesman said an arson docket had been opened, but that forensic reports were needed to determine if arsonists were responsible.

WEEKLY MAIL questions to police liaison officers in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Johannesburg, Eastern Transvaal and Western Transvaal this week revealed almost no progress in solving a string of bombings, arson attacks and break-ins at union offices in those areas since the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] House bombing in May 1987. In that month alone, in a sort of retributive frenzy at the height of bitter railway strike, six union offices were hit.

An exception is the bombing of the Food and Allied Workers' Union's Rustenburg offices last year, where, police said, a prosecution is being weighed by the attorney-general.

But this seems more accident than design. Orde Boer-evolk leader Piet "Skiet" Rudolph admitted his organisation was responsible for the attack.

Police said the fire which destroyed COSATU's Nelspruit offices in 1987 was the result of an electrical fault.

A man was arrested after last year's bombing of the National Union of Mineworkers' offices in Welkom, but was apparently later released.

Worst hit have been unions in Johannesburg, with seven attacks, and East London, where COSATU offices were gutted by fire twice in three months two years ago.

Angola

UNITA Comments on Next Round of Talks

MB0104121091 (Clandestine) *Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 1 Apr 91*

[Station commentary: "Cards on the Table"]

[Text] Our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi addressed the Seventh UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Congress on 12 March 1991. It was an extremely important speech which was frequently interrupted by lengthy applause and which was unanimously approved by participants at the congress, including invited guests and Angolan and international observers.

Dr. Savimbi outlined UNITA's path since its founding. The president said in his speech that UNITA was founded to carry out the struggle against Portuguese colonialism inside the country, while ensuring the participation of the movement's leadership in this and establishing its headquarters in Angola.

UNITA was essentially born as a military organization and tried to realize its political objectives through armed struggle. With the presence of the invading Cuban troops in our country, UNITA had to maintain its military nature in order to defeat the powerful enemy militarily, politically, and diplomatically. Discipline and cohesion within the organization and among our militants enabled us to overcome obstacles that seemed to be insurmountable.

During the present phase, our glorious movement, UNITA, is ready to carry out profound and substantial changes. It will mount a new form of struggle that will involve its organization and functioning. We shall essentially wage a political struggle, with assurances that our glorious Armed Forces will not be abandoned. They will be cared for, protected, and turned into new instruments in the service and defense of the Angolan people in all spheres of national life. No one will be abandoned—be he maimed or healthy, literate or illiterate. They will all be sons of a fatherland which they served in the past, which they are serving now, and which they will serve in the future.

UNITA will attend the next round of talks in Portugal with an open heart in order to obtain tangible and concrete results for peace, liberty, and democracy—economic and social progress for all the Angolan people—as well as national reconciliation, through free, just, and internationally supervised elections.

Only with elections shall we be able to elect a government that will represent the people's wishes, a government serving our people. Only with elections shall we be able to choose the most committed, the most competent, and the most trustworthy people. Only with elections shall we be able to choose men and women who through their past behavior have been able to demonstrate that they deserve the confidence of the Angolan people.

UNITA is fully qualified to lead the country inasmuch as during the 16 years of the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] in power, it has proved what it is and what it can do for our fatherland.

UNITA is led by a man with exceptional qualities and the necessary historical vision to lift the country from the ruins of war and set it in a distinguished place among the world's nations. Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi is the choice of each and every Angolan to restore respect for Angola, to save and reconcile all the Angolan people, and to place the country on the path of economic, social, and cultural progress. Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi is our choice for maintaining solidarity and social justice.

With Dr. Savimbi, the Angolan people will survive, because the MPLA-PT's genocide will come to an end. We, the Angolan people, have confidence in Dr. Savimbi. We accord him the necessary and sufficient trust to rule Angola. Dr. Savimbi will rule Angola with our support at the polls. Dr. Savimbi will rule Angola with competent legislative organs. The country's administration will be closely monitored so that national interests will always be made to prevail in relations between the executive and legislative organs.

Peace in Angola is a fundamental objective for the Angolan people, and UNITA is ready to bring peace to Angola, because it has the material, moral, and political strength to do so. The MPLA-PT has never been ready for peace. The MPLA-PT has always defended the outdated nine-point plan of 19 May 1989. This plan has failed, however, and will continue to fail because the Angolan people do not favor the policy of exiles or integrations.

The cease-fire must be thoroughly discussed and debated in Portugal. The cease-fire must be agreed upon simultaneously with the announcement of the date for elections. The MPLA-PT should not continue to look for pretexts in fulfilling this national imperative. UNITA is ready for a cease-fire and elections in the country. It is now up to the MPLA-PT to demonstrate the same in a concrete, practical, and solid manner.

The formation of a national army, which is an important task, will be carried out when these very important principles have been achieved—that is, a cease-fire and a date for elections, and other important points connected with these.

We should view the transitional period seriously because of its importance. It should not be used to interfere with the smooth running of the electoral process. UNITA has defined a concrete plan for the transitional period. This plan is fully patriotic and corresponds to the Angolan people's deep aspirations.

UNITA will take part in the next round of talks to achieve concrete results: to bring about peace, liberty, democracy, and economic and social progress. This time, the Angolan people will expect the MPLA-PT to support peace in Angola. UNITA is ready for peace and would like to hold serious and fruitful negotiations.

Angolan people, UNITA militants, this is the time for peace! UNITA is ready for peace. That is our seventh congress decision. Yesterday, we fought for liberty and democracy in Angola. Today, we strongly support peace in our country.

We want elections now! We want elections that will guarantee national reconciliation and a just solution to the war in Angola. We have made our choice. Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi will be the first elected president of the Angolan people. With Dr. Savimbi, the Angolan people will survive. With Dr. Savimbi, there will be reconciliation in Angola.

We want free, just, and internationally supervised elections now! All Angolan people vote for UNITA! To vote for UNITA is to vote for the future! Dr. Savimbi is our choice! UNITA is our fatherland's salvation.

Delegation Departs for Lisbon Peace Talks

MB0204064691 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Apr 91

[Text] Part of the Angolan Government delegation to the sixth round of peace talks scheduled to take place in Lisbon, Portugal tomorrow left for Lisbon last night. The Angolan delegation includes senior Angolan Armed Forces officers such as Lieutenant Colonel Pedro de Moraes Neto, a member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee.

According to ANGOP, the government delegation to the sixth round of talks in Portugal will be led by Lopo do Nascimento, territorial administration minister and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' special adviser for political affairs. Lopo do Nascimento is expected to leave for Lisbon today.

The sixth round of talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will center on the cease-fire, the establishment of a single national army, and elections in Angola.

UNITA Warns of FAPLA Military Offensive

MB0204075891 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 2 Apr 91

[Text] The MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] is preparing to launch another military offensive against UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] liberated areas in Malanje Province.

According to UNITA military sources in the province, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] military command officers in Malanje City are directly involved in the preparations and are concentrating troops and a large quantity of war materiel in the city. UNITA sources, however, are certain that the offensive will fail because of FAPLA's low fighting morale.

UNITA Reportedly Sabotages Oil Pipeline

MB0104204391 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is continuing its violent and economic destabilization activities despite the Angolan Government's willingness to sign a cease-fire accord. Accordingly, UNITA sabotaged an oil pipeline in Luango region, Soyo District, on Saturday [30 March] night. The group used explosive charges which damaged 25-meter section of the pipeline. The damage has been repaired.

MPLA Secret Police Said Burying People Alive

MB0104193891 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1910 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Text] Jamba, Monday, April 01..... The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] secret police, Minse [Ministry of State Security] is reported to be burying alive political prisoners under its custody in the northern Angolan province of Malange to commemorate its so-called "Red Holidays".

A former Minse detainee, Ndala Kalunga, disclosed today that he had personally witnessed 20 people, two of whom he identified as Benjamin Prata and Alberto Nhanga, buried alive during his detention in 1989 10 kms from the outpost of Cangandala. The operation was directed by two Minse officers, Gentil de Andrade and Major Pedro Sebastiao, who is also in charge of the MPLA territorial and militia forces in the province.

According to Kalunga, political detainees are subjected to this gruesome execution method each year on the MPLA public holidays of February 4, April 14 and December 10, which are known as Red Holidays by the MPLA secret police.

MPLA Said To Kill Youths Avoiding Draft

MB0104193491 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1915 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Text] Jamba, Monday, April 01..... A fifteen-year-old boy has been shot dead and three other youths seriously injured while trying to evade forced military recruitment in the southeastern Angolan town of Menongue.

Sources quoting relatives of the dead boy say MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers conducting a forced recruitment drive of youths in the town indiscriminately opened fire on a group of boys trying to run away, instantly killing one and seriously injuring three others.

The incident occurred in Menongue's Primeiro de Maio suburb on March 26.

Many youths in the town are abandoning their homes for the bush to escape from the MPLA military recruitment teams, according to the sources.

UN Official: Relief Operation 'Successful'

*MB0104200891 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Apr 91*

[Text] Otto Essien, UN resident representative in Angola, today described as successful the resumption of the Special Relief Program for Angolan drought and war victims. Speaking to our correspondent, Otto Essien said the convoys that left Luanda and Lobito for Cuanza Sul and Huambo Provinces respectively, have completed their mission. He said, however, that at least two trucks had technical problems on the Namibia-Mavinga road. Discussing the coverage of the relief operation by Angolan journalists, Otto Essien said:

[Begin Essien recording, in English fading into Portuguese translation] I met the deputy information minister on Saturday [30 March] morning. I told him that we had held talks with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] regarding the role of Angolan journalists during the operations. UNITA said that it would not allow Angolan journalists to cover our activities from its territory.

I told the deputy information minister that one of the reasons for UNITA's attitude was that it regards national reporters as civil servants or government employees. We wanted to know whether journalists working for the Angola People's Television, JORNAL DE ANGOLA, and Angola National Radio would like to operate as UN employees during the relief operation. This would be the only way in which we could assume responsibility for their reports. The problem is that they would not be able to publish their reports without my permission. This means that their reports would have to be censored by the government and UNITA. [end recording]

Further on UN Official Comments

*MB0104203191 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1918 GMT 1 Apr 91*

[Text] The UN SRPA [Special Relief Program for Angola], which had been suspended in December, resumed last week. This morning, our correspondent interviewed UN Resident Representative Otto Essien.

[Begin Essien recording, in English fading into Portuguese translation] I would like to inform you that all four convoys are making reasonable progress.

The Luanda-Cuanza Sul convoy has already returned to Luanda. The Lobito-Huambo convoy arrived in Huambo and unloaded its cargo, returning to Lobito last night.

The Lubango-Caluquembe-Caconda convoy has made some progress. The alternative (?route) is being repaired so that the convoy may proceed to Caluquembe, and thereafter to Caconda. I have just been informed that the convoy is being assisted by a team from Caluquembe in repairing the bridge. We believe that the convoy will reach its destination and return safely to base.

The convoy from Namibia to southern Mavinga has made very little progress due to unfavorable terrain conditions. Only five of the seven trucks are being used. The suspension of one of the trucks was damaged, and so the truck had to be abandoned. The engine of the other truck overheated. We think that despite these difficulties, the five trucks will continue their journey to Mavinga. The other two trucks will try to return to Licua where they will be repaired with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] assistance.

We have already been authorized by government to travel to Uco Seles. UNITA was not in a position to allow us to go to Uco Seles because it felt it was not safe for us to travel to Uco Seles.

Under the terms of the relief program we cannot travel to any destination without the permission of both sides. We will include Uco Seles in our next journey, and, hopefully, permission will be granted. [end recording]

*** Council of Ministers Approves New Measures**

*91AF0712B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 3 Feb 91 p 3*

[Text] On Friday the Council of Ministers approved the strategy to back national private entrepreneurs, as well as certain legal documents related to the restructuring of enterprises and concerning the creation of the Agricultural-Livestock Credit Fund (CAP). It also approved three packages of bills associated with labor and social security.

This strategy affects the banking, business management, transportation, agriculture, fishing, and trade of national entrepreneurs. These measures are the result of the meeting held last November between Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and a group of national entrepreneurs. On that occasion it was concluded that this class of Angolan society was ready to respond to the challenge presented by the government, provided that certain factors imposing conditions on its activity were eliminated.

At this second special meeting of the Council of Ministers, directed by the planning minister, Dr. Franca Van-Dunem, representing the head of government, a resolution was passed whereby the state must give priority to interested economic agents with a proven technical capacity and suitability for engaging in economic activities.

The document stipulates that the agents carrying out their activities in the interior provinces and war-stricken areas, or those in a serious state of underdevelopment, must be guaranteed the tax and credit relief.

To implement the programs for national business activity operations, the Commercial and Industrial Bank and the Agricultural-Livestock and Fishing Credit Fund must be created. Their respective purposes will be to

stimulate economic development in the industrial, commercial, and associated areas, through loans and services rendered, and the financing of agricultural-livestock and fishing activity.

The minister of information, Boaventura Cardoso, who conveyed the results of the meeting to the press, noted that at it the decision was made that the study for the initiation of the National Institute To Support Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises is to be completed urgently.

In the context of these measures, the Council of Ministers also approved the statutes of the Agricultural-Livestock Credit Fund, the fundamental objectives of which will be to contribute financially to the development and improvement of conditions in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, fishing, and coffee growing. The CAP's main resources will be made up of budget funds, foreign loans, and donations.

Furthermore, the Council of Ministers decided to submit for an assessment by the People's Assembly a bill authorizing the conversion of State Economic Units (UEE) into Commercial Companies, as part of the restructuring process. Also in this regard, decrees were approved relating to the system for the transfer of ownership of the medium and large-sized UEE, on the one hand, and of those with small-scale economic activity, on the other.

The main objectives of the restructuring process are to allow for increased efficiency and productivity in economic activities, to promote the gearing of the state enterprise sector's dimensions to the respective management capacity, to reinforce the national entrepreneurial capacity, to preserve competition, to distribute the capital of enterprises to be transferred insofar as possible, to lend visibility to the process, to make the criteria and methods used uniform, and to hasten the process involving small-scale economic activity with a view toward rapid implementation and completion of the respective documentation.

At this same session, the Council of Ministers was apprised of the executive decrees on the establishment of general rules to govern competitive bidding for the awarding of priorities to be considered in the transfer of ownership or the operation of small-scale economic activity.

Another decree concerns regulations on methods and criteria to be used in evaluating large, medium, and small-sized state enterprises, with a view toward their respective transfers, in connection with the restructuring process.

Still another decree is associated with the implementation of the process for transfer of public and limited bidding, and direct settlement.

Meanwhile, another executive decree from the finance minister, the content of which was also reported to the Council of Ministers, creates conditions for the implementation of the restructuring process in the area of state

enterprises and small-scale economic activity. It stipulates for those wherein it is impossible to ascertain the exact volume of liabilities a minimum period of 30 days, and a maximum of 60, for all of the enterprise's creditors to appear to reclaim their loans.

Also approved were three packages of bills in the labor and social security area. Noteworthy among them is the one adopting the first national social security system, to cover nearly 700,000 state workers.

These legal documents are divided into three groups. The first deals with public bidding, the juridical relationship in public employment, the disciplinary system for civil servants and administrative agents, and the general career system.

The second group is associated with the social security financing fund and approval of the Organic Statute of the National Institute of Social Security, as well as a series of decrees on retirement pensions for old age, survivors, death, and funeral subsidies. Also included are decrees on the bases for tax levies, tax rates, and the method for enrolling employers and workers.

Finally, the third group of legal documents includes the decree on the operational schedule for enterprises and agencies, and the decree stipulating a 5-day work week, with a total of 44 hours per week, for central and local state administrative organizations. The exception to this, of course, is services which, by their nature, must operate on Saturdays and Sundays. This group of legal documents also includes a decree on penalties and violations of labor legislation.

These bills that have been approved still require ratification by the People's Assembly.

* Northern Front Commander Addresses Troops

91AF0643A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 15 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] The commander of the northern front, Major General Roberto Leal "Ngongo," recently stated in the City of Negage that the fact that the next goal is to achieve peace, economic restructuring, and multiparty democracy should in no way be a reason for reducing our combat power.

This high army official, who was speaking at a meeting with the combatants of various branches of the armed forces who are stationed there, added that the very delicate moment that the country is experiencing demands of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] a heightened sense of duty and the rigorous fulfillment of their duty.

"Ngongo" once again accused the republic of Zaire of continuing incessantly to violate Angola's air space and of providing facilities with regard to the infiltration of mercenaries of several nationalities into the Kamina base.

"UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] does not have the capability to defeat us or to take power by force of arms," the major-general would go on to say, pointing out that FAPLA has at its disposal the necessary means to face up to the rebels' armed incursions.

With regard to last year, "Ngongo" said that the plans and programs of combat, operative, and political preparation at the level of the northern front (Uije, Malanje, and Zaire) have not been fulfilled.

"The main activities that had been planned at the level of the staff at the front, military zones, and sectors have been fulfilled by 30 percent," explained the commander of the northern front.

He took advantage of this opportunity to reveal that this negative picture of results of combat, operative and political preparation at the front clearly shows how much each combatant has striven to fulfill his obligations at all levels.

Major General "Ngongo" congratulated the combatants of the Soyo military sector who belong to the 39th Brigade, who have fulfilled a very important mission—the defense of the Quenguela petroleum field, when they rebuffed an enemy attack which was trying to destroy this economic objective.

* Cabindan Movement Seeks Talks With Portuguese

91AF0766C Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese
19 Feb 91 p 5

[Report on interview with Bartolomeu Capita and Afonso Massanga, leaders of the Cabindan Nationalist Movement, in Lisbon]

[Text] Two members of the Cabindan Nationalist Movement have been in Lisbon for the past week before they begin a tour of several European capitals, in an attempt to inform the governments and people about the problem of the enclave of Cabinda. So far they have not made direct contact with the Portuguese government, and say they have only "spoken with some people on a nonofficial level." But they hope that during the course of the week those contacts will materialize. They primarily want Portugal to serve as mediator between Cabindans and the Angolan movements, including the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. They regret not sitting at the current peace negotiations table in that country. And they say: "Unless the problem of Cabinda is resolved, it will be difficult to attain peace in Angola."

Bartolomeu Capita and Afonso Massanga came to Lisbon last week. Their mission is to attempt dialog with the Portuguese authorities. The movement to which they belong is one of the factions of the Liberation Front for the Enclave of Cabinda, FLEC, whose origins go back to the year 1960 when the large Cabindan community in

the Congo published its first official document. It is assumed, however, that FLEC was born before then.

"Our activities," says Afonso Massanga, "have been restricted to the political-diplomatic arena. At this time, we intend to speak to the governments of several countries, but in particular the Portuguese government, about the Cabinda problem. We want to influence international public opinion, inform it of our problem.

"Armed Struggle Is Secondary"

For the time being, the Cabindan Nationalist Movement believes that the path of weapons is secondary. They hope for agreement, for the path of dialogue with the various Angolan movements, and with the government of Eduardo dos Santos itself.

Says Bartolomeu Capita: "We have lived with the Portuguese for 90 years. We have the same blood, the same culture, the same language. And suddenly, a split occurred. Currently, two-thirds of the population of Cabinda speaks only French. And on any given day we can find no one who speaks Portuguese. We consider ourselves more Portuguese than Angolan. For that reason, Portugal's role in negotiating our problem is overriding. We want the Portuguese people to meet with us.

Further: "Portugal abandoned us, without having clarified its position. We have nothing against the Angolans, we simply cannot permit them to be neocolonizers."

The Cabindans' only objective is to achieve independence. They say, "We have a right to our sovereignty. We want to form our own government, and follow our own destinies within our own territory."

Portuguese in Cabinda

Many Portuguese still live in Cabinda. But the Cabindan community is also numerous here. There is even a League of Friends of Cabinda headed by D. Duarte de Braganca, of which a member, Antonio Nascimento da Cunha, is the great-great-grandson of Francisco Ranque Franque, one of the leaders of Cabinda who in 1885 signed the treaty with D. Luis I in Simulambuco placing the territory under Portuguese sovereignty.

"We were pushed out into the margin," says Afonso Massanga, "we should have sat at the negotiating table for peace in Angola. It will be difficult for the Government of Luanda to attain peace without first resolving the problem of the enclave of Cabinda."

It is for that reason, to also succeed in following the path of dialog, that the two MNC representatives are in Portugal. At the end of this week, they leave for a round of visits to various European capitals, multiplying their contacts, attempting to bring their problems to the attention of the world. But it is Portugal that they are interested in. It is with Portugal that they want to sit at the table, before establishing talks with Luanda.

"We are more Portuguese than Angolan," they repeat.

*** Trade Ministry Debates Sector Reforms**

91AF0722C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 29 Jan 91 p 2

[Text] The first National Conference on Decentralization of the Licensing of Foreign Transactions and Application of the New Trade Policy—which was held for two days at the offices of FICOM [expansion not given] in Luanda—concluded with the adoption of important measures that will enable this sector to make a greater contribution to the implementation of the Government Action Program [PAG].

In two days of work the delegates, trade managers, and personnel from the Ministry of Trade discussed matters pertaining to an analysis of the current situation in the areas of trade, supplies, and commercial services. Those present also informed themselves concerning commercial activity in the current year and received information concerning the plan for trade, supplies, and commercial services, among other matters.

In his presentation, Minister of Trade Ambrosio Silvestre reminded those attending the conference of the duties that are incumbent on them. He emphasized that our task is not easy, especially in this phase of transition from a centralized economy to a market economy.

"The diagnosis that has been made of our economic, financial, and social situation," the minister of trade said, "leads to the conclusion that the methods used in the management of our trade were also among those factors that blocked the nation's social and economic development. The strongly centralized character of our economic activity likewise played a role in blocking development. That is what we are attempting to change," he said.

According to this government official, state participation in retail commerce must be ended, in compliance with the Governmental Action Program.

The minister of trade explained to those present the tasks confronting the sector. He declared that the Governmental Action Program functions as one whole, and said that if commerce does not keep pace we may run the risk of causing the failure of the program, the first step in the implementation of which was the exchange of the currency. Measures are being prepared—and will be made public shortly—to provide for additional actions that will subsequently enable this program to continue on course.

He emphasized that approximately 90 percent of the trade activity involves imports, and stated that one of the goals of the PAG is to reverse this situation by means of an infusion of domestic products.

The minister of trade also emphasized the importance of providing the support that should be accorded domestic producers to encourage them to pursue their activities,

and in this connection stated that we must organize our commercial system. On the other hand, he emphasized the important contribution that the existing associations have made to the solution of some of the concerns of his ministry.

It should be noted that approximately 70 persons took part in the conference, and that they came from every province except Lunda-Norte.

*** Benguela Commissariat Economic Communique**

91AF0643D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 15 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] A communique distributed in this city [Benguela] reveals that the provincial commissariat of Benguela has conducted a revision of the current status of the local firms that produce foodstuffs and their prospects.

That executive organization of state authority in the province, which was meeting on that day in its first ordinary session of the year, analyzed the activities that are directed toward the materialization of the year of the Government Action Program in various fields.

The communique points out that particular attention was devoted to the acquisition and distribution of financial resources in foreign and national currencies, and to stimulating the production of goods which are indispensable to the life of the people, namely, food, clothing, and shoes.

In this way, the bill to share the regional ceiling and the support ceiling for small economic activity was approved, as well as the process of restructuring the fishing sector based on the limited public competition that had been opened up.

According to the communique, the current sales prices of meat will be studied in depth in order to change them, as well as the fact that systematic recourse to the furnishing of essential goods for the purpose of attracting funds will come to an end.

The provincial government, which had led an inspection of the factories of fermented and alcoholic beverages and soft drinks in the City of Lobito confirmed the fact that they are experiencing a bad sanitary situation, for which reason it recommended the adoption of measures whose aim it will be to overcome the problems encountered in those producers.

The communique says that the provincial commissariat laid out guidelines pertaining to public sanitation, dredging the Cavaco, Coporolo, Chongoroi, Catumbela, and Coringe Rivers, the evacuation of the people who do not belong to the agricultural areas of the Cavaco Valley, and juvenile delinquency.

In this meeting, which was chaired by the provincial commissar of Benguela, Paulo Jorge, it was likewise recommended that the Land Rovers which were distributed last November should be duly registered and

quickly put into circulation in order to serve as taxis in the municipalities of Benguela and Lobito.

*** Mexico Commissar Condemns Fraudulent Activities**

91AF0766B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 15 Feb 91 p 2

[Article by Lucas Africano]

[Text] Luena—Some officials from the local State apparatus have taken advantage of the facilities their positions afford them to satisfy their ambitions.

This undeniable reality was once again confirmed by Mexico Provincial Commissar Jaime Baptista Donge, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee, which met in an emergency meeting for this purpose with leadership of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, private merchants, and local government officials to evaluate the relationship between the Ministry of Trade and Industry leadership and private merchants.

At this meeting Baptista Donge denounced the fact that anomalies continue to exist within Trade Ministry operations, despite the fact that the Provincial Supply Commission, of which he is President, has prohibited the use of "little tickets" for serving the elite, a practice that only compromises the rational distribution of goods to the population.

The Mexico Provincial Commissar, who strongly criticized this type of behavior, pointed out that the volume of goods supplied in 1990 was greater than in 1989, but that bad distribution, the most critical aspect of supply, continues the same or even worse.

This negative behavior was demonstrated by Planning Director Abel Sequesseque and Trade and Industry Provincial Delegation Trade Director Carlos Bernardo, who in January 1991 alone illegally expropriated 195 cases of beer, among other goods, from the population's supply plan, even during the latest holiday season.

During a relatively short period, Abel Sequesseque signed more than 70 "tickets," while Carlos Bernardo signed 10 for his circle of friends. The goods taken in this manner were to have been received by private merchants.

With a population facing supply shortages, appropriate measures must be taken to respond to these crimes. It is clear that while for the population of Luena the most recent provisions, consisting of no more than 10 kilograms [kg] of rice, six bars of soap, five liters of cooking oil, two kg of sugar, three beers, one bottle of wine, one bottle of brandy, and one of soda, arrived the day before Family Day, recipients of these elements are considered to be living like kings.

In similar meetings, party members have identified bad operations within Trade and Industry, particularly when agricultural products are sold and their fate is unknown.

Of significance is the trial of Trade and Industry Provincial Delegate Bobo Balde, who is accused of having appropriated goods meant to supply the population of Moxico, specifically two ice cream machines, ten sacks of sugar, and ten cases of whole milk.

*** National Treasury Fund Created**

91AF0712C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 3 Feb 91 p 3

[Text] A joint order from the finance minister and the governor of the National Bank of Angola made public yesterday in Luanda created the National Treasury Fund. The latter combines the National Treasury Account with the Managing Units' Sub-Accounts, the sum of their balances comprising the National Treasury Resources.

With this regulatory action, the conditions have been created making it possible for all the state's revenues and outlays executed by agencies and entities to be negotiated directly in the National Treasury Fund, thus guaranteeing the universal nature of the General State Budget.

The publication of this legal instrument is also aimed at disciplining and controlling public expenditures, subordinating the execution of outlays to the National Treasury's real financial assets and, simultaneously, establishing a fitting educational process for the management of public resources.

The National Treasury Fund combines the Treasury Account with the Revenue and Outlays Sub-Accounts, whereas the National Treasury Account will centralize the total state revenues and extra-budgetary financial resources.

The revenue sub-accounts held by the provincial finance delegations will be credited with the amounts from the state revenue collection, in transit, to the National Treasury Account, as the joint order indicates.

The Management Units Sub-Accounts consist of outlays, and will be allocated exclusively from the National Treasury account. There are two types, namely, a specific sub-account for expenditures in national currency, and another for expenditures in foreign currencies.

For purposes of the joint executive decree in question, National Treasury Financial Resources are interpreted as each and every financial resource of the state or under its responsibility, of either a budgetary or an extra-budgetary nature.

Nevertheless, the turnover of National Treasury Financial Resources will take place through banking facilities, strictly abiding by the principle of fund unity and the financial programming that has been approved.

The order indicates that receipts of National Treasury Financial Resources will be made through the revenue

collection document, which will be used for state revenues, and the receipt form, which will be used for financial resources of an extra-budgetary nature or under the state's responsibility.

Mauritius

* Talks Begin With Madagascar on Oil Purchases

91AF0785B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
25 Feb p 5

[Unattributed Article: "Purchase of Petroleum Products from Madagascar"]

[Text] Mr. Dwarkanath Gungah, Minister of Commerce and Maritime Transport, began negotiations with the Malagasy Government to assure our resupply of petroleum products. Minister Gungah received a Malagasy delegation on Friday in this connection and discussed the question of the possible purchase of Malagasy petroleum and the reconstruction of the Toamasina refinery at Madagascar.

The Mauritian Government and the Malagasy authorities will have further consultations with a view to implementing the plan for purchasing petroleum products from Madagascar.

Members of the petroleum company Solima held a working session with Mr. Gungah, Minister of Commerce.

Also present were technicians of the *State Trading Corporation*, members of the Ministry of Industry and Industrial Technology, and the Ministry of Planning.

Furthermore, the *State Trading Corporation* announced the arrival of the ship *Mytea* on 24 February (tomorrow) with a cargo of 17,492 tons of petroleum products from Abidjan. The ships *Cielo di Roma* and the *12 Voy 2* will anchor in the harbor at Port Louis 25 February with a cargo of 5,000 tons and 11,000 tons, respectively, of essential oil (white oil) from Bahrain and Dar es-Salaam.

* L'Estrac Clarifies Policy Toward South Africa

91AF0688A Port Louis WEEK-END in French
3 Feb 91 p 40

[Unattributed article; text of comments by Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Claude de L'Estrac; first paragraph is WEEK-END introduction; italicized passages published in English]

[Text] "As it is shaping up, the new South Africa will soon be an inevitable partner of Mauritius," Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Claude de L'Estrac said yesterday in commenting on a speech given by South African President Frederik de Klerk at the opening of the session of Parliament. The minister recalled that the government has developed a policy of what it calls "'cautious, gradual encouragement' toward the South African

regime. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the soundness of this doctrine." Mr. de L'Estrac also noted that certain obstacles remain. The full text of the minister's statement to WEEK-END is printed below.

"I am highly impressed by the tenor of President de Klerk's historic speech—first of all, obviously, by the categorical announcement of the upcoming repeal of laws that are rightly considered the legal pillars of the *apartheid* system: the *Lands Acts* of 1913 and 1936 and the *Group Areas Act* of 1966, as well as the *Development of Black Communities* of 1984. Moreover, the South African president also announced the repeal of the *Population Registration Act*, a step he had long opposed. During the parliamentary session that opened Friday, the laws that have constituted the basis of the inhumane system of *apartheid* will disappear.

"However, I was also struck by the vision of South African that President de Klerk described. Not only did he announce the dismantling of *apartheid*, but he also proposed a reform plan that is aimed at instituting true democracy founded on a *bill of rights*, administrative reform in the direction of decentralizing power, administration of justice based on an independent judiciary, a liberal economic system, and an acknowledgement of the multicultural nature of South African society. That South Africa will deserve a place of choice in the concert of nations.

"However, there are still obstacles to the implementation of this ambitious program. Although the South African president accepted the principle of a multipartite conference as a first step possibly leading to the adoption of a new constitution, he rejected an essential demand of the African National Congress: election of a constituent assembly to adopt a new constitution. This issue, this difference, will dominate the debate in South Africa in the coming months. However, we can already consider that President de Klerk has provided some answer to the question that we have been asking of whether the reform process instituted a year ago is irreversible. It will be harder and harder to question the good faith and resolve of the South African president.

As Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth has recently reminded us, Mauritius has backed the positive steps taken by the South African Government. We have developed a policy of what we call 'cautious, gradual encouragement' toward the South African regime. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the soundness of this doctrine. As it is shaping up, the new South Africa will soon be an inevitable partner of Mauritius."

* PT Member Speaks Out on Diego Garcia

91AF0731B Port Louis WEEK-END in French
10 Feb 91 p 35

[Text of communique by James Burty David, member of the Mauritian Labor Party's Political Bureau; italicized passages published in English; boldface passages published in Creole]

[Text] The Labor Party's [PT] position regarding Diego Garcia is clear and unmistakable. We need only to cite, first, the historic facts, and more importantly, the statements of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. It must be remembered that the *British Indian Ocean Territory* (BIOT), which includes the Chagos Archipelago, was created by an *Order in Council* in Great Britain on 8 November 1965, at which time Mauritius was a British colony. This constituted an excision of Mauritian territory in violation of the United Nations Resolutions [as published] 1514 of 1960. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam described it as such before the Legislative Council on 14 November 1965. In response to a parliamentary question on the matter, he said: "*The Chagos Archipelago...were detached from Mauritius by order in council under powers possessed by the British Government.*" A few days later, he made a similar statement to the newspaper *ADVANCE*, further explaining his view in the following terms: "*The Government of Mauritius, which is not independent, cannot dictate its will to the British Government concerning Diego Garcia which, in fact, belongs to Great Britain.*" On 19 October 1976, 11 years later, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam upheld the same historical logic, stating: "*In fact, Diego Garcia was excised while we were still a colonial territory. We had no power. We did not know anything about it.*"

Those who would portray the PT as being in some way responsible for the dismembering of our territory are engaging in a dangerous game of demagoguery and hypocrisy. The prime minister, Sir Anerood Jugnauth, gave the appropriate response at a meeting of the island community in Baie-du-Tombeau, quoted by *L'EX-PRESS* of 2 November 1988 as follows: "**The English managed to take Chagos away from Mauritius at a critical time, when Mauritius was fighting for its independence. It used its superior strength and dominated the issue. We must continue our struggle.**"

That struggle can be waged only in the form of diplomatic negotiations and with the political will to make ourselves heard in international forums. We do not have the means, nor do we intend, to use military force to recover the archipelago. That is quite evident. We in the Labor Party maintain that Diego Garcia was illegally removed from our territory and that our right of sovereignty must be recognized.

With regard to the question of a military base on Diego Garcia, I would like to refer to remarks made by authoritative sources. First, on 13 March 1976, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam made the following statement to the French weekly *LE MONDE*: "*The British decision to grant the United States a 50-year lease to the island (the Chagos) came as a total surprise to us.*" For his part, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, told the British newspaper *THE GUARDIAN* on 20 September 1975: "*I attended the original talks with Britain on Diego Garcia and we were all given the impression that there would be a simple communication facility.*" Sir Satcam Boolell echoed that statement on 23 September 1976 at the start of a meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: "*The*

United Kingdom made it clear to us that she wanted to use Diego Garcia for a specific purpose, that is to establish communication facilities for her ships."

Devious minds will be tempted to say that declarations such as these made by Mauritian Labor Party ministers were a mere charade. But what did the British side have to say? Mr. Roy Mason, secretary of state for defense, told the Westminster Parliament: "*There will be no facilities for nuclear weapons on Britain's Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean.*" That statement was carried by the Reuter news agency on 11 March 1975. A week later, on 19 March 1965, Lord Goronwy-Roberts, under secretary of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office further stated: "*We have agreed to a limited expansion by the United States of the facilities at Diego Garcia (...). I avoid the word 'base' because it is not a base. I repeat that it does not constitute a threat to any state in this area.*" As for the Americans, the British newspaper *TRIBUNE* of 19 September 1975 reported: "*In America itself, it quickly became clear that the Pentagon's plans for Diego Garcia involved a great deal more than just communications. On March 13 last year Admiral Thomas Moorer, at that time chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, let slip to a congressional committee that the question of landing B-52 bombers on the enlarged runway was being considered.*"

We in the Labor Party have not changed our position. We still adhere to the policy laid out by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam on the question of Diego Garcia. On 28 June 1980, he summed up the Labor Party's position as follows: "*I would rather Diego Garcia was a demilitarized island, which would have reverted to Mauritius.*"

At present, it is the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] that is covering itself in ridicule with its incoherent and deviationist statements about Diego Garcia.

* Offshore Banking Performance Seen as Positive

91AF0747A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
13 Feb 91 pp 1,4

[Article by Leon Baya: "The Hong Kong Bank Will Begin Operations at the End of the Month"; first sentence is LE MAURICIEN introduction; italicized passages published in English]

[Text] This morning Sir Indur Pamphul, governor of the Bank of Mauritius, declared he was satisfied with the performance of the "offshore" banking sector, whether in terms of operation permits granted to date, or in terms of financial results.

Sir Indur, who handed the seventh offshore permit to the *Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited*, declared the initial objective of the government and the banking authorities in creating the offshore center was to have "a reasonable number of banks," or a dozen operators during the two first years. "We did not want to have the same experience as the Bahamas, which had to revoke a thousand permits in one month. We have

learned from the mistakes of others, and I can say we are on the right path," the Central Bank governor stressed.

Concerning results, Sir Indur indicated that each month he has a meeting with the managers of the "Offshore Banking Units" (OBUS) to study administrative or legal hindrances, and to have an idea of the development of their operations. "I had said at the beginning that one must not expect the OBUS to be profitable during the first two years of operation. However, I have noted that for the July-December period of 1990, credits and deposits increased. In view of that tendency, it is quite likely that the waiting period for the banking to make profits will be shorter," declared Sir Indur.

The latter reaffirmed the wish of Mauritian authorities for a financial center with an international reputation and said everything is being done to promote the center abroad. In the near future a new campaign will be organized in Europe, but Sir Indur emphasized the operators should be very aggressive in marketing their products.

Mr. John French, general manager of the international affairs department of the *Hong Kong Bank*, stated that Mauritius will have to face strong competition in the "Offshore Banking" sector, primarily in countries where regulation is reduced to a strict minimum and where taxes on profits are almost nonexistent. Mr. French, who is also assuming responsibility for the OBUS of the *Hong Kong Bank* throughout the world, is confident in the future of the Mauritius financial center and believes that Mauritius could profit from the repercussions of the Gulf war on the Bahrain center, where the *Hong Kong Bank* is represented.

In answer to a question from LE MAURICIEN, Mr. French declared he does not expect Mauritius to be affected by the problems of the great financial centers, American banks in particular. "The American banks themselves do not know how to solve their internal problems," he added. The *Hong Kong Bank's* OBUS will be established in Chancery House and will begin its operations by the end of the month. It will be placed under the responsibility of Mr. Gerard Lam, who until now has had the post of assistant manager. Mr. Lam will be the first Mauritian to manage an OBUS in the offshore sector.

*** British Defense Adviser Observes Mock Protest**

91AF0783A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
27 Feb 91 pp 1, 12

[Article by Harish Chundunsing: "Colonel White, Defense Advisor, on a Visit to Mauritius"]

[Text] The adviser on defense matters, Colonel White, who is based in Nairobi, is currently on a visit to Mauritius. Yesterday Col. White met with high-ranking members of the police force, including Deputy Police Chief Goorooduth Buramdoyal and ACP [Assistant

Chief of Police?] Harold Munso, head of the antiriot police, the Special Supporting Unit (SSU).

After a visit to the hangar for the helicopter section, yesterday Col. White attended a simulated illegal protest that was repelled by the SSU. During this demonstration of force, the SSU for the first time used its two armored vehicles, as seen in the photo [not reproduced].

It should be pointed out that this type of vehicle has up to now been reserved for the exclusive use of the Special Mobile Force (SMF).

Giving us his impressions of the demonstration, Col. White said that he was impressed by the action of ACP Munso's men. The defense adviser added that the Mauritian police are "very smart." Before being assigned to Nairobi, Col. White commanded the British garrison stationed in West Germany prior to the reunification of the two Germanies. Although Mauritius has not signed a defense treaty with Great Britain, it should be noted that it maintains relatively close military cooperation with that country, as it does with France and India.

Moreover, the commanding officer of the SMF, Jayeshwur Raj Dayal, has been in Great Britain since last week. He was invited by the Land Rover company to visit its chain of jeep assembly plants.

*** MTD Members Reportedly Joining PTr**

91AF0815A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
8 Mar 91 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jean-Max Baya]

[Text] The Movement of Democratic Laborites (MTD) is currently experiencing a massive exodus of its members to the Labor Party (PTr). In fact, the deputy secretary-general of this party and Curepipe Municipal Council member, Mr. Rajen Toocaram, has submitted his resignation to this party in order to rejoin the ranks of the PTr. Others are preparing to do the same shortly, he has told LE MAURICIEN.

In sixth position on the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]-MTD slate for Ward III in Curepipe in the last municipal elections, Mr. Toocaram was elected by 995 votes. He submitted his resignation to the MTD during the meeting of the party's executive commission held in the municipality of Vacoas-Phoenix on Wednesday. He served as president of the labor commission and then the social welfare commission in 1988 and 1990.

As to the reasons for his return to the fold, Mr. Toocaram explained that the MTD was created for the purpose of bringing about a change of leadership in the PTr, with Dr. Navin Ramgoolam being sponsored for the post with a view to allowing the renewal of the party. "Now that Navin Ramgoolam has assumed leadership of the party and is making certain changes, I believe not only that I cannot remain in the MTD any longer, but

also that it no longer has any reason to exist, inasmuch as Anil Baichoo and Sanjeet Teelock themselves headed this movement of challenge and launched this advance toward the renewal of the Labor Party," Mr. Toocaram said.

The dissident MTD member claims, moreover, to be concerned about the apathy of the citizens of Mauritius toward politics and the trauma to the people caused by the MMM/MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement] thanks to the extreme statements made by certain leaders in these two parties. He cites as proof the things Sir Anerood Jugnauth (SAJ) said in Flacq about the sweep of the broom directed against SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam]. He called them a monumental slap in the face dealt by SAJ to Anil Baichoo, despite the fact that the latter was at the prime minister's side at the time. These statements also represent a slap in the face of Seetaram, Beergonath Ghurburrun, and Michael Glover, who were also labor candidates in 1982." Mr. Toocaram, who defines himself as a true laborite, says he was shocked by these statements, "after SAJ made use of a tape recording of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's voice during the electoral campaign in order to win the election and remain in power."

Mr. Toocaram, who met with Dr. Navin Ramgoolam before submitting his resignation, is convinced that with the latter at the head of the Labor Party, it is assured of victory in the next elections. In addition, he said that other members of the MTD who were elected as municipal council members on the joint MMM/MTD slate are preparing to resign from that party to rejoin the Labor Party. They are said to be waiting for a member of the MTD leadership to take the first step. Like Mr. Toocaram, they will take their seats as independents.

It is known that with regard to the MTD, certain members, including Mrs. Anju Bhagat and Messrs Siva Sidaya, a Quatre-Bornes Municipal Council member; Mineswar Sibsurrin, a Port-Louis Council member; and J. Nowbut, have already moved away from that party in order to go to the aid of the Labor Party.

*** Security Tight at Maha Shivaratree Ceremony**

91P40171Z Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
13 Feb 91 p 4

[Text] An impressive display of security was put into place last Saturday in Grand-Bassin on the outskirts of Bhageerutee Hall where the prime minister was to address pilgrims who were gathering on the feast of Maha Shivaratree.

The security operation was such that the police took every effort to respond to the expectations of numerous pilgrims not accustomed to traffic restrictions as those which were imposed last Saturday.

The parking area in front of the hall was blocked by steel barricades and the passageway leading to fruit stands was also off-limits to pilgrims an hour before the arrival

of the prime minister. This was also applied to vehicles wanting to leave Grand-Bassin by taking the road leading towards Bois Cheri—the only way out. Roads to Grand-Bassin were blocked when the prime minister's cortege was still at the Nouvelle France traffic circle. Cars waited nearly an hour before being authorized to move on.

It was noted that the prime minister was wearing a bulletproof vest Saturday and that some bodyguards surrounding him had swapped their vests for the "kurta" [plain tunic lacking pockets for possible concealment of weapons].

Mozambique

Renamo Again Accused of Violating Rome Accord

MB0104182691 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Text] The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits murdered five civilians and wounded one in an attack on (Majiquane) village, in Gaza Province's Chokwe district on 31 March. This attack, which occurred some 100 meters inside the area covered by the Limpopo Corridor, is another violation of the Rome Accord. Radio Mozambique learned this from the commander of the 8th Brigade in Chokwe.

Mocumbi Urges Renamo To Use Truce To End War

MB0104183091 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Text] Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] announced through the VOA last Friday [29 Mar] that it would observe Easter and cease hostilities between 0600 [0400 GMT] on 30 March and 1800 today. Commenting on the Renamo armed bandit statement, Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said that Renamo should display a positive attitude and take advantage of Easter to help create a complete cessation of hostilities in the country.

Mocumbi Opens Foreign Affairs Ministry Meeting

MB0104170691 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Coordinating Council has been meeting in Maputo since this morning to assess the activities carried out during the past three years. Opening the meeting, Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said diplomacy in Mozambique has made significant progress. He said: Today we have more friends than before. Our domestic and foreign activities have dealt a severe blow to the arguments used by the enemies of the Mozambican people.

The minister of foreign affairs added that the government's overtures on dialogue, multiparty democracy,

and to the peaceful exchange of views have rendered any appeal for continued bloodshed in the country unfounded and obsolete.

Warns of Future 'Difficulties'

MB0204073291 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 2 Apr 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi has said that Mozambique will continue to experience difficulties in the coming days. He said the 1991 government program calls for rigorous austerity measures and that his ministry will have to work hard to be able to follow this program. Addressing the opening session of the Foreign Ministry Fourth Coordinating Council, Minister Mocumbi said that the country's new Constitution has established a new political and judicial atmosphere to which his ministry will have to adapt.

Minister Says Frelimo Statutes To Change

MB0104190891 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Text] Transportation and Communications Minister Armando Emilio Guebuza said in Maputo today that the program and statutes of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party would be altered during the sixth congress, which is scheduled for August this year. Minister Armando Guebuza, who is also a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, announced that the early holding of the Sixth Frelimo Party Congress will lead to changes in the party's statutes, program, and guidelines to adapt them to the country's new social, political, and economic situation. The Mozambican official, who made this announcement at the opening of the Transportation and Communications Ministry's 15th Coordinating Council, noted the need for creating local, medium-, and long-range transportation companies.

Deputy Finance Minister Announces Hiring Freeze

MB0104174591 Dakar PANA in English 1730 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Text] Maputo, 1 April (AIM/PANA)—Mozambique's deputy finance minister, Boaventura Cossa, Monday [1 April] warned that no department in the state apparatus would be permitted to employ additional workers in 1991.

The only cases in which state departments would be allowed to employ more workers, he said, would be where the candidates possessed university or similar qualifications, or to fill existing positions that fell vacant during the year. He was speaking at the opening in Maputo of a general meeting of the Finance Ministry that is discussing implementation of the state budget agreed at the December, 1990, meeting of the country's Parliament, the Assembly of the Republic.

Cossa said he wanted to hear from provincial representatives how the guidelines on admission of staff to the state apparatus were being applied.

The Finance Ministry has repeatedly called for slimming down the size of the state apparatus, thus reducing the burden on the budget of wages for civil servants and other state employees.

Cossa said that reports from each province should give an inventory of the number of workers on the state payroll. The Ministry of Finance has been checking this after the discovery in 1990 of frauds involving the payment of wages to non-existent workers.

The meeting will also discuss the implementation of a government decree introducing new wage scales and career structures in the state apparatus.

The decree is to take effect in April, but Cossa admitted there would be cases in which the bureaucratic procedures would, for various reasons, not be ready to pay the new wages in April.

War-Related Activities Monitored 25-31 Mar

MB3103184091

[Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored by FBIS Mbabane Bureau 25-31 March 1991 on activities relating to Mozambique's internal conflict. Items are listed by province. Source follows each item.

GAZA

The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] "armed bandits" "murdered five people and seriously wounded three others" when they attacked a tractor in (Maboi), Chibuto District, last Thursday. The victims had been on their way to Chibuto to sell cashew nuts. The criminals, who used edged weapons in the attack, also burned the tractor. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Mar 91)

AIM has revealed that 700,000 people are experiencing an "emergency situation" in Gaza Province because of natural disasters and Renamo "armed bandit actions." This represents about 53 percent of Gaza's total population. According to the source, while the situation has improved in some areas, it has increasingly deteriorated in others, forcing civilians to look for safer areas. Citing the Gaza Provincial Emergency Commission, the source said that the residents of Massingir, Mabalane, Chicualacuala, Massangena, and Chigubo are "seriously affected" by natural disasters and "armed bandit destabilization." The Gaza provincial government has been mounting efforts to minimize the people's suffering by distributing food and clothing. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Mar 91)

INHAMBANE

A total of 250 tonnes of cashews has already been bartered in Morrumbene District. Of that amount, 45

tonnes were bartered by the local branch of Agricom [Agricultural Products Marketing Company]. The cashew bartering campaign in Morrumbene faces transportation problems and insecurity caused by Renamo "armed bandit" destabilizing actions. Renamo activities have blocked the access to cashew plantations and affected the normal supply of basic commodities to Morrumbene residents. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 29 Mar 91)

MANICA

Two railroad stations in Gondoloa District are "inoperative because of the destabilizing war mounted by the armed bandits." Over 60 workers of the Central Mozambique Railroads were killed or maimed by the "armed bandits" in Gondoloa District between 1987 and 1989. During the same period the "criminals" destroyed seven locomotives using explosives. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 26 Mar 91)

The Guro district education director has revealed that the Renamo "armed bandits" "kidnapped" more than 20 pupils in their attacks on the district last year. He said the only boarding school in the district capital is already facing many difficulties because many pupils have sought refuge there. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 27 Mar 91)

The Renamo "armed bandits murdered" a woman in (Tchui), Manica District "last week." The victim's child was rescued by the Mozambique Armed Forces during a hot-pursuit operation. The "bandits" also kidnapped four fishermen in the area. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Mar 91)

MAPUTO

Marracuene District has been experiencing shortages of basic goods because the Renamo "cutthroats" destroyed the district warehouse. This has forced the supplier to make deliveries from the Maputo warehouse for transit goods. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Mar 91)

During the last two years, Renamo "armed bandits" carried out 30 attacks against Zitundo, Catuane, and Bela Vista regions of Matutuine District in Maputo Province. It was revealed during a party district committee meeting that the attacks seriously affected the functioning of the local party organs as well as the lives of residents. The meeting also disclosed that two thirds of Matutuine residents have been displaced by war, and an unspecified number of people sought refuge in Swaziland and South Africa. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 29 Mar 91)

SOFALA

Over the past few days, the "Renamo armed bandits" have concentrated their attacks on the routes leading to the capital of Gorongosa District to prevent the transportation of foodstuffs to supply war-displaced people. The "Renamo cutthroats" have also stepped up their

massacres against civilians and the destruction of houses in various parts of the province. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 Mar 91)

TETE

More than 6,000 Mozambicans who returned from Malawi and resettled in Furancungo, in Macanga District, require food and clothing assistance. This was revealed by the Macanga district administrator. The administrator also revealed that the political and military situation in the district is improving because of actions by the Mozambique Armed Forces. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Mar 91)

About 200,000 people in Tete Province are affected by famine. The transportation of emergency aid from Zimbabwe to the province has been suspended because of Renamo "armed bandit" attacks. A source at the Department for the Prevention of and Struggle Against Natural Disasters told the NOTICIAS newspaper that if the situation is allowed to continue, the needy will face greater risks. The source added that large quantities of corn and beans destined for Tete Province remain in Zimbabwe.

Trade Minister Departs for Italy 1 Apr

MB0204065591 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 2 Apr 91

[Text] A delegation led by Trade Minister Daniel Gabriel left for the capital of Italy yesterday. In Rome, the Mozambican delegation will represent the Mozambican Government at the congress of the League of Italian Cooperatives due to begin tomorrow. The League of Italian Cooperatives has cooperated with Mozambique for many years, assisting different activity sectors.

Tanzania Party Delegation Arrives 31 Mar

MB0104181691 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Text] A delegation of Tanzania's Chama Cha Mapinduzi [Revolutionary Party] [CCM] left for Inhambane Province today as part of its visit to Mozambique. The delegation, which is led by CCM Political Bureau Member (Kimbunga Mbombali), is visiting our country at the invitation of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party within the framework of the cooperation accord between the two parties. Speaking to Radio Mozambique, (Mbombali) said that during its stay in Mozambique the delegation will hold meetings with party officials aimed at exchanging experiences, and learning about the functioning of the Frelimo Party.

Seychelles

RSA Defense Minister Malan Arrives on Visit

MB0104142791 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Text] A report from Victoria says South African Defense Minister General Magnus Malan has arrived on a visit to the Seychelles. Details of the visit are not known. Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha also visited the Seychelles earlier this year. Gen. Malan arrived in Victoria from Mauritius over the weekend.

Swaziland

King Mswati Confirms Political Parties Banned

MB0204072991 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER
in English Apr 91 p 1

[Report by Phinda Zwane: "King Tells Priests No Political Parties"]

[Text] Lozitha—His Majesty King Mswati III has stated that political parties were not allowed in the country.

Addressing priests who had come to pay a courtesy call on him on Friday [29 March], the King illustrated a point to his visitors using political parties.

"I hope I will not be misunderstood here, political parties were banned by King Sobhuza and we have not taken another step. This I want to stress because some of you might say I have unbanned parties. No, that is not the case, I was only making an example."

Splendid in the traditional emahiya [skirt] dress, His Majesty urged the priests to unite so that they could see to it that the word of God prospered in the country.

He said they should spell it clearly to their church members that God appreciated willing Christians who feared and respected their God.

The clarification about political parties, His Majesty was making, singles out the country from most African states who have been swept by wide-spread protests and changed to multi-party politics.

So far, Swaziland had peacefully managed to do with her unique Tinkhundla [council of chiefs] system of government.

There are fourty Tinkhundla centres in the country today and they are all administered by a full ministerial department under Mr Mndeni Shabalala.

In other languages, Mr Shabalala is a minister of constitutional development.

He has been head of the Tinkhundla since 1978 when King Sobhuza introduced Tinkhundla.

Last year His Majesty the King called for the reform of the system. So far a committee to reform the system has been chosen and may be announced very soon.

Zambia

Masheke on Economic Reforms as U.S. Cancels Debt

MB0104202191 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Text] The U.S. Government has canceled about 53 million American dollars of Zambia's debt. Prime Minister Malimba Masheke, (?signed the debt) release agreement (?with) the American ambassador to Zambia, Dr. Gordon Streeb, in Lusaka today to cancel off about \$53.3 million in debt. Zambia owed the United States about \$250 million dollars in development assistance loans. General Masheke assured the international community that Zambia is committed to the success of the Economic Adjustment Program, and praised the measures taken by Washington. He observed that economic reforms have bred suffering for the poor, while robbing Zambia of foreign exchange earnings to service the large external debt. Mr. Streeb said as long as Zambia abides [as heard] the program of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, IMF, \$55 million will be canceled next year, and another \$55 million will be forgiven in 1993.

* Reaction to War in Gulf, Domestic Oil Needs

* U.S.: More 'Culpable'

91AF0696 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
18 Jan 91 p 1

[Editorial: "Opinion"]

[Text] So the satanic deed has begun.

We condemn the warring parties for this most unnecessary and wanton destruction of innocent lives (the Iraqi people should have seen the unwise position of intransigency over aggression).

But our greater displeasure is over the U.S.-led forces. We are disgusted with the way this band of unprincipled allies have exposed their barbarism against erring Iraq.

Why have Americans been unmoved about Israeli atrocities against Palestinians? Why were Americans silent over the South African occupation of Namibia and Angola? Why were Americans, the British and their allies quiet over the plight of Zimbabwe in the times of Ian Smith? We have not forgotten.

This world is simply horrified at the blatant display of greed of these nations who only begin to talk about justice when their livelihood is threatened.

We are not with the U.S. and her allies in their naked counter aggression reeking with selfishness and covetousness.

Yes President Saddam Husayn may be wrong, he may be an aggressor but let us see how many more nations in similar wrong such as Israel will be similarly dealt with.

As for the United Nations body we want it to be known in this newspaper, categorically clear that the lofty aim of this world grouping acting as an honest broker of nations has been undermined for years to come.

For a long time voices have been raised against the domination of five nations in that body to have a right of veto. We warn all peace-loving people that unless the day comes when the United Nations will cease to be the United Nations through domination such headstrong and uncivilised methods of dealing with smaller and equally large nations which threaten, not the security, we would like to emphasise but the material wealth of the stronger ones will not cease [sentence as published].

Thus while we can not say viva to any country in the whole hellish drama, we say shame to the UN.

To the Zambians we say this that perhaps we can now all see the value of creating a man-centred society. The philosophy of Humanism should begin to make sense. When a nation is primarily guided by material wealth it will stray into hell's own night like the way Americans and their allies have done.

Material possessions should have their due place in the life of nations without being the regulating principle that overrules reason.

* Imports From Libya, Iran

91AF0696B Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
16 Jan 91 p 1

[Text] Zimco said yesterday Zambia's oil needs, in the face of a Gulf war, "have been well taken care of."

Group executive director for energy Mr Evaristo Kasunga said yesterday in Lusaka: "All I can say for now is that the fuel issue has been well taken care of."

Fuel was a security matter which could not be discussed in its entirety, he added.

In September last year, Zambia began to feel the pangs of biting oil crisis which pushed prices to unbearable levels.

Zimco had explained at that time that the country felt the impact almost immediately because a ship carrying crude oil from Kuwait to Zambia disappeared when Iraq invaded oil-rich Kuwait.

But it expected to regain the losses through normal insurance claims.

In the turbulent periods of 1990 Zimco imported Libyan oil and made initiatives to obtain more from Iran.

Zimco indicated last year it was not importing Angolan oil partly because it was "heavy [fuel] oil."

* Lack of Reserve Questioned

91AF0696C Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
11 Jan 91 p 5

[Article by Terence Musuku]

[Text] Within days of the Gulf crisis precipitated by the 2 August invasion of Kuwait, Zambia felt the pinch as local oil prices shot up cataclysmically.

This was confirmed by sources within Zimco the body charged with the task of harnessing and supplying energy resources in Zambia who said: "We have existed as a nation without build-ups of oil reserves for any eventuality."

"Oil is a vital form of energy needed for economic development," the source further decried, "but, in oil consumption as a nation, we have had a hand-to-mouth existence."

Having no oil reserves, in today's volatile economic conditions exacerbated by regional and world war threats, is inexcusable for a nation. Oil, needless to emphasise, is one prerequisite for national survival economically and militarily.

How does one justify the existence of Zimco in the absence of energy reserves so vital in times of crisis?

For a land-locked nation, like ours, oil reserves build-ups to last for as long as six months during a catastrophe—war or oil supply interruption on international markets—should have been treated by Zimco as one national imperative.

Zimco enjoys monopolistic rights in the exploitation and supply of oil resources.

Since Zambia is a non-oil producing nation, she depends, through Zimco, on imported crude oil from the Middle Eastern suppliers—among them Kuwait, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Imported crude oil gets shipped to Dar es Salaam port in Tanzania, then pumped through Zambia-Tanzania joint venture Tazama Pipelines to Indeni Petroleum Refinery.

The refinery is also a 50-50 joint venture with ENI, a multi-national Italian company. It was set up in 1973 to meet refined oil needs for Zambia.

The refinery plant based in Ndola has, at optimum production, capacity to meet the needs of, or saturate the Zambian market, in petroleum products. Oil export, regionally especially, was envisaged.

Under the agreement reached regarding the operations of Indeni the Italian ENI partners provide technical consultation and service needed for the plant to operate viably.

The ENI partners, therefore, supply both technological know-how and technical staff.

The plant has a production capacity to process 1.1 metric tonnes of crude oil a year.

Petroleum products include, mostly for the Zambian market, premium and regular petrol, industrial gas, diesel, kerosene and aviation fuel as well as bitumen.

Inexplicably, the Zambian petroleum products in spite of the inception of Indeni are among the most expensive on the continent if not in the world.

Zaire, for example, a neighbouring country without her own oil refinery, prefers to import most of its refined oil from Belgium in Europe for a logical reason: It is far cheaper than buying from Zambia.

Zambia's failure to have oil reserve tanks to count on in times of catastrophe has a direct bearing on the ceaseless oil price spirals.

Whenever international economic forces affect the procurement of crude oil from oil-producing countries, the local oil prices shoot up astronomically.

That happens with immediate effect. It shouldn't be...in countries with huge oil reserves set up nationwide the impact of crude oil shortage on the international market is not felt immediately [sentence as published].

But, for some reason hard to understand, Zambia chose to defy logic by ignoring to have refined oil reserve build-ups during the copper boom years.

Was it an oversight or failure? Only God knows. Expediently, even in today's economic wobbling times, Zimco should have made a directive to Zimoil to set up oil reserves for the rainy day.

Under the operational setup of Zimoil, Indeni has no iota of carte blanche—no right whatsoever—in the procurement of crude oil. Indeni only refines what is supplied by Zimoil.

This by implication means that the refinery management hardly plays any part in decision-making concerning either the necessity to increase or lower production.

The crude oil processed at the plant therefore belongs to Zimoil.

Indeni public relations chief Cde Ernest Kakokota, set the record straight saying: "Crude oil belongs to Zimco and Zimoil together. We are here to do the refining for them.

"Whether what we refine meets the needs of [words illegible] only storage tanks for crude and refined oil—but no crude nor refined oil reserves!

Dr Everisto Kasunga, Zimoil executive director, answered all questions in fewer but cogent words as to why Zambia, as a nation, has no oil reserves.

"Of course," he said, "we need a good strategic quantum of oil reserves. But you must draw the need for strategies...I have no problem with that."

"I am worried about the amount of reserves. The United States can have reserves to last for up to 10 years. In our case, it is the wish of everyone to have oil reserves, but we are limited by financial resources."

"I agree that there is need for Zambia to have oil reserves. Don't take me further by demanding why, during the booming days, the powers [words illegible] there did not bother about the issue of oil reserves."

Oil, as one form of energy, is a vital national resource—it must be, therefore, harnessed, supplied and nationally distributed by a [words illegible] multi-national companies—Caltex, Total, Mobil, Agip and BP. What technological expertise is in oil marketing?

One economic activity, as a matter of fact, which should have been nationalised at independence in 1964 is oil marketing.

Since oil is a strategic commodity, deductively a nation without oil reserves undermines its very existence as a sovereign state.

* MMD To Monitor Polls, Run in Each District

91AF0697A Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
14 Jan 91 p 7

[Text] The Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) has set up a committee to ensure that UNIP [United National Independence Party] does not rig the October presidential and general elections, MMD vice-chairman for legal committee Mr Levi Mwanawasa has said.

Mr Mwanawasa told a rally at Ndola's Village Green on Saturday that the legal department of the newly registered political party had taken the measure in view of the refusal by UNIP leadership to allow international observers to the first multi-party elections in 18 years.

Mr Mwanawasa told the rally attended by about 200,000 people from all Copperbelt towns, Lusaka, Chipata and other areas, that MMD wanted the campaign leading to elections to be peaceful and not violent.

He warned some chief executives and managers especially in parastatal companies who were allegedly [words illegible] numbered because the forces of democracy would be used against them when time came. Zambia belonged to all Zambians and not individuals.

Vice-chairman for publicity Mr Vernon Mwaanga announced that a Ndola businessman, whom he said was an MMD supporter, Mr Kenny Lungu had donated K [kwacha] 100,000 to the party coffers and urged others to contribute money to enable the new party to carry out its work effectively. "We need transport and money for fuel. We cannot dislodge UNIP with our bare hands."

Mr Mwaanga announced that MMD membership cards would be on sale in Lusaka next Saturday. A total of three million cards had been ordered from the printers and the price was K30 a card.

MMD national chairman Mr Arthur Wina dispelled charges that the party's leadership was split.

The MMD would contest all the 150 constituencies and urged the Government to set up a delimitation committee immediately to demarcate the areas.

Vice-chairman for organisation and operations Mr Frederick Chiluba who is Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman general held the crowd spell bound when he introduced other MMD leaders in the national executive and remarked: "What is happening today is a revolution to change the leadership of this country."

Former UNIP secretary-general Mr Humphrey [name illegible] flew to Ndola direct from London to attend the rally. He arrived when the last speaker, Mr Arthur Wina was addressing the meeting at 14:30 hours and was given chance to greet the audience which responded with a deafening applause.

Mr Emmanuel Kasonde told the rally that the entire Northern Province, which he leads for MMD was behind the new party while Lusaka lawyer Dr Roger Chongwe urged the people to rally behind MMD.

The crowd roared when Mr Chiluba introduced former "UNIP Cowboy" Mr Sikota Wina and his wife Princess Nakatindi.

Also introduced were Zambia Electricity and Allied Workers Union (ZEAUWU) national chairman Mr Cosmas Mpampi and his general secretary Mr Adam Kaluba. Postal and Telecommunications [PTC?] Workers Union general secretary Mr Fackson Shumenda, former PTC director general Mr Philemon Ng'oma, former Masaiti MP [member of Parliament] Mr Dawson Lupunga.

Mazabuka MP Mr Bennie Mwiinga shouted the MMD's slogan in Tonga: "Ichiindi chasika (the our has come)." Also introduced was Mr Baldwin Nkumbula and ZCTU leader Mr Chitalu Sampa while ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba told the meeting that his organisation was in support of MMD.

- The UNIP district leadership in Chililabombwe has lifted the suspension imposed last month on Helen Kaunda ward chairman, Cde Andrew Mwiza Mwiza.

Benin

Outgoing President Kerekou Addresses Nation

*AB3103221091 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 31 Mar 91*

[Address to the nation by Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou in Cotonou on 31 March—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Beninese, my dear compatriots, the Beninese people, who are exclusive custodians of their sovereignty, have made their political will known by choosing the man who will be responsible for their great destiny during the first five years of our democratic renewal experiment, and this on the conditions set by the Constitution of our country, the Republic of Benin. Thus, life continues, and history runs its course.

I sincerely and very heartily thank all the Beninese voters who, through their massive participation in the Sunday, 24 March election, share the merit of striving individually and collectively for the triumph of our young democracy, thus testifying once again to their political maturity.

Regarding our compatriots who, at a given time, wanted to take advantage of the presidential elections to sow confusion and fear, cause disturbances and panic, and create disarray and hatred among our peaceful citizens, I urgently call on them to give up for good their vain undertakings; to return to reason, calm, and collectedness; and to accept the people's verdict without rancor.

As for me, with strict respect for the rules of the democratic game, I noted the provisional results of the presidential elections as announced to the Beninese people by the chairman of the High Council of the Republic [HCR] on Tuesday, 26 March, and confirmed by the HCR at its recent session on Saturday, 30 March. It is therefore without regret and bitterness that I have decided to comply with the Beninese people's verdict. This is why I express my sincere and warm congratulations to Nicéphore Soglo who, right now, appears as a worthy successor and to whom I will hand over the authority of the president of the Republic of our country as soon as he is available.

I take this opportunity to make a pressing appeal to all the Beninese people, to all political formations, and to all Beninese political circles to support him actively and unreservedly in successfully accomplishing his heavy, noble, and exciting mission for national redress and for the reinforcement of the democratic renewal process in our country. This should be done by taking into account our sociocultural realities.

Therefore, I make it a point to remind all Beninese nationals that our country's appropriate authorities must make it a duty to ensure their security and to preserve public order, to safeguard national unity and cohesion, to maintain social peace and political stability, and to guarantee free movement of people and goods. Clearly, it means that I am firmly condemning all acts of provocation, violence, and vandalism that occurred in the northern regions and led to the

flight of a good number of our compatriots toward the southern regions, in deplorable conditions.

To all these victims, to whom I call for forgiveness, I want to make it a point to express all my solidarity and all my sympathy. In the name of reconciliation of all sons of our country, I urge them to return to their homes and to resume their various professional activities in tranquility. It is my ardent wish that all Beninese people will be able to achieve the great expectations that Africa and the world have for them, through the democratic experience begun in our country with the victorious organization of the historic National Conference of the national active forces from 19 to 28 February 1990. By holding all Beninese people and all the other people of Africa and the world as witnesses, I solemnly committed myself to implement with determination and realism all the decisions made at that conference, whatever their implications and consequences.

Thus, faithful to that commitment and in the spirit of understanding, tolerance, national reconciliation, and brotherly concord, I urge all Beninese nationals to pool their efforts to safeguard at all costs and by all means the hope generated by the democratic renewal and to be mobilized to pull our dear and beautiful country, the Republic of Benin, out of the baneful effects of the economic crisis.

Indeed, it is together and by closing our ranks and with freely imposed discipline that we can build a new, united, interdependent, democratic, modern, and prosperous Benin. Long live Benin! Long live the democratic renewal!

High Council Grants Immunity to Kerekou

*AB3103223591 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 30 Mar 91*

[Report by Clement Houenotin]

[Excerpts] The High Council of the Republic [HCR] chose Porto Novo to host its last meeting. Of course, the last session of the HCR was devoted, among other things, to the elections and the amnesty draft bill for outgoing President Mathieu Kerekou. Now, Jean Houelakoue, how far have they gone with the debates?

[Begin Houelakoue recording] Clement Houenotin, we must say that the debates have practically ended since the conference hall is [words indistinct]. But we must say that there were three great moments, three important issues during this last session of the HCR. [passage indistinct]

So, President Mathieu Kerekou has been granted immunity for any action he might have taken from 26 October 1972 to 1 April 1991. He cannot appear before any court either as a witness, an accomplice, a defendant, or a codefendant during the period mentioned above. This immunity granted to President Mathieu Kerekou cannot be lifted. [passage omitted including passage indistinct] [end recording]

Interior Minister Condemns Parakou Incidents*AB2903165091 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 28 Mar 91*

[Address by Interior Minister Jean Florentin Feliho to the nation in Cotonou on 28 March following the 24 March Parakou incidents—live or recorded]

[Text] My dear fellow Beninese countrymen and women, on Sunday, 24 March 1991, a group of individuals who were being manipulated by partners hidden in the dark and enemies of the new democratic process sowed terror among the peaceful people of Borgou and Atacora regions during the second round of the presidential elections. Not only did these acts of violence seriously disturb the smooth running of the elections in the towns of Parakou and Natitingou, but they also resulted in serious physical harm to people and significant material damage, especially among the inhabitants of our country's southern region.

These antidemocratic and antinational acts were condemned by all peace- and justice-loving Beninese nationals; by the head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou; by His Excellency Monsignor Isidore de Souza, chairman of the High Council of the Republic; and by influential elders of Natitingou and Parakou.

International public opinion sharply condemned this isolated behavior whose unavowed aim is to disrupt the new democratic process. Following these condemnations, I would like to assure each and every person that my department, which is deeply indignant about these acts, has taken the necessary steps to restore social peace in Parakou and Natitingou and to enable our fellow citizens to go about their daily business in complete tranquility and security throughout the nation.

To this effect, I am calling on all peace- and justice-loving Beninese citizens who support the new democratic process to remain vigilant to facilitate the correct implementation of the security measures currently being applied to remedy the situation. At any rate, territorial integrity will be safeguarded by law by all means, and the troublemakers will answer for their actions before the appropriate tribunals of our country. I appeal to the sense of patriotism and the civic responsibility of each and every one of us for the triumph of the ideals of peace, freedom, and democracy. Benin's people have been committed to defend these ideals since 28 February 1990.

Long live the Republic, long live the Republic.

Reportage on Soglo Hospital Stay in France*WA0104205991*

For reportage on the hospital stay in France of Benin's president-elect, Nicephore Soglo, please see the France section of the 29 March West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Burkina Faso**Compaore on Importance of Upcoming Elections***AB0104090991 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 29 Mar 91*

[Text] Tomorrow, 30 March, the annual conference of high commissioners, provincial general secretaries, and organizational delegates of the provincial Popular Front executive committees will end. The importance of the meeting is obvious and this is why the head of state made it a point to meet with the participants this morning. Our reporter, Godfoi Bazie, who attended the meeting, takes stock of the highlights of the discussions:

[Bazie] Captain Blaise Compaore particularly emphasized the political organization of the upcoming elections, whose first main phase falls on 2 June—that is, the constitutional referendum. He then stressed the need to make the democratic process in our country conclusive. He was of the view that when pluralistic democracy is pursued well, it can enable the people to express themselves and encourage them to participate in establishing the happy society to which the Burkinabe people aspire. The chairman of the Popular Front touched again on the one-party system and pointed out its exclusiveness.

As for the practical organization of the elections, the head of state called on each of the officials to get fully involved in it for the success of the referendum and of the other elections. You must, he stressed, take into account the political tendencies present so as to create fair and unambiguous conditions for all the political organizations and parties.

The Popular Front chairman stated that until 2 June, the Popular Front and the high commissioners will continue to discharge their political duties; but after that date, the Popular Front will be dissociated from the state and the high commissioners should become neutral. During this transition period, all the political organizations and parties should be accorded the same means.

These statements clearly show the political leadership's desire to have the rules of the game respected by all. Many people are watching with interest what is going on in our country, the head of state stressed, and it is up to the Burkinabe people to dismiss the reports being carried by the press, which do not reflect the realities.

Liberia**NPFL Delegation Head to Conference Resigns***AB0104124091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 1 Apr 91*

[Summary From Poor Reception] "A report from the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, LINA, says the head of the National Patriotic Front delegation at the ongoing all-Liberia national conference, Dr. Toga MacIntosh

Gaiway, has resigned from the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]." In a statement issued in Monrovia over the weekend, Dr. MacIntosh Gaiway said "his resignation is the result of a divergence of views between him and the leadership of the NPFL on the strategy or effort for securing peace in Liberia." "Here is a report:"

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] "In a press statement issued over the weekend, Dr. Toga McIntosh said he resigned from the NPFL because of his commitment toward restoring democracy and promoting productivity cheerfully in a new Liberia." A former minister of finance in the initial National Patriotic Reconstruction Government, Dr. MacIntosh welcomed the all-Liberia conference and hoped it will help reconcile all Liberians. [end recording]"

[Begin Gaiway recording] "When I was called upon to serve as minister of finance and development planning for the National Patriotic Reconstruction Government, I welcomed the challenge and the opportunity." I had accepted to be part of a movement in which I could work toward "restoring democracy and promoting productivity cheerfully in a new Liberia." Moreover, I willingly accepted to head the NPFL delegation to the all-Liberia conference and "took on the challenge to serve with sincerity and loyalty [words indistinct]." I think that I have served "to the best of my ability with honesty, loyalty dignity, and commitment. There are no regrets nor apologies."

In the face of divergent views with the NPFL leadership, I made the decision to resign. This will in no way change my commitment to democracy, productivity, peace, and freedom in Liberia. The NPFL leadership has departed from neutral objectives and "as longstanding commissioned officer [word indistinct], it is only fair for me to withdraw for greater reflection and rededication. [end recording]"

Mali

Soumana Sacko Appointed Prime Minister

AB0204134891 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 2 Apr 91

[Text] Mali has a new prime minister. He is a young man who has already served in a Mali Government as minister of finance and commerce. He held the shortest term of office—six months in all—but six months during which workers' salaries were paid regularly and at the right time. You have, undoubtedly, guessed who he is. He is Mr. Soumana Sacko, who is currently serving as a civil servant in Bangui, Central African Republic.

[Paris AFP in French at 1323 GMT on 2 April carries a report on the Mali prime minister's appointment and adds: "Mr. Soumana Sacko is currently working in Bangui, Central African Republic, for the UN Development Program."]

Coordinating Committee Achieves Goals, Dissolves

AB0204140091 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 2 Apr 91

[Text] The Coordinating Committee of Democratic Associations and Organizations, set up on Saturday, 23 March, met this Tuesday, 2 April, at the Labor Exchange under the chairmanship of Mr. Bakari Karambe. After noting the achievement of its overall objectives, namely: one, the downfall of President Moussa Traore and his government; two, the dissolution of the National Assembly; three, the establishment of a public salvation body, the Coordinating Committee has decided to dissolve itself as of today.

The Coordinating Committee thanks all Malian patriots who helped it, even at the cost of their lives, to achieve its objectives and, once more, presents its sincere condolences to all bereaved families while wishing speedy recovery to injured comrades.

Journalist on Situation Surrounding Coup

AB3103203591 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 29 Mar 91 p27

[Interview with Malian journalist Zahao Ahmed Amadou Bamba of LE WAGADOU by FRATERNITE MATIN journalist Noel Yao; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Yao] What were the circumstances in which President Moussa Traore and his wife were arrested?

[Bamba] On 25 March at 1400, President Moussa Traore and his wife were about to leave the country, but Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure (current chairman of the National Reconciliation Council), the president's military aide, asked them to wait until a certain time to leave. You will understand why later on.

Meanwhile, it was learned later on that there were talks between the civilians and military. Among the civilians were representatives of the coordinators of democratic associations, that is to say Lawyer Demba Diallo, the chairman of the Malian Human Rights Association and Bakary Karambe, the secretary general of the National Union of Malian Workers.

Consequently, the president and his wife waited until 1750. At about 1753, the presidential couple took the road to the airport. On their way, the motorcade was stopped by Lt. Col. Kafogona Kone (the chief of staff of the National Army). Shots were fired, and 19 people died. The president was hit in the left leg and his wife in the right hand. The president's driver knew what was going on as did Lt. Col. N'dao, his bodyguard, who had resigned from the Presidential Corps but had just been recalled by General Moussa Traore.

The couple was arrested and taken to the National Security headquarters. Since the Kidal and Taoudeni prisons were ordered closed by Moussa Traore a few months ago, they were thus taken to the Koulikoro central prison (inside an Army barracks).

[Yao] When did the residents of Bamako learned about President Traore's eviction and arrest?

[Bamba] They learned about it at 0100 on Tuesday [26 March]. Earlier, the news spread rapidly over the city—rumors circulated all over the place. A French journalist came to my place to get information. I confirmed the news because in the meantime, Abraham Doua Cissoko, alias Ramos, the director general for customs who was also my friend, called to tell me that the president had just been arrested.

When people learned about it, they rushed to the home of Mamadou Diarra, the young brother of Mariam (Moussa Traore's wife). They grabbed hold of him at home in Lafiabougou and burned him alive. As for my friend Ramos, he was shot at while driving. Hit on the right side, he was also burned alive by the crowd. All Cabinet members have been arrested. Other officials and high-ranking civil servants (for example, the deputy director general of customs) committed suicide. After the coup, looting continued.

[Yao] Why did you leave your country? Did you feel threatened?

[Bamba] I fled because everybody knew about my relationship with the president's brother-in-law, the director general of customs, who was burned to death. He was the financial backer of our paper, LE WAGADOU, which did not conceal its pro-governmental stance. People were after me for all this. Ramos bought me a motorcycle, and it made people jealous. [passage omitted]

[Yao] What are you going to do in Abidjan?

[Bamaba] I will stay and wait for the situation in Mali to evolve. Fortunately, my wife and children came here before me.

[Yao] In your view, how is the political situation going to evolve? Do you think the military people speak in good faith when they say they are going to hand over power to the civilians very soon?

[Bamba] The situation will evolve rapidly and positively if the military immediately hands over power to the civilians as the students, and others have requested. They have already said that they did not come to stay in power but to stabilize the situation. A man like lawyer Demba Diallo, who is of a certain age and has the experience, can head an organ of transition. Legitimacy must be given to the democratic associations which fought for change.

Niger

Trade Union Calls for 48-Hour Strike

AB3003181591 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 28 Mar 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After three months of relative calm in Niger, the country's trade union, the USTN [Trade Union of Niger

Workers], has apparently run out of patience. Believing the government of Ali Saibou was dragging its heels over the union's demands, it issued an ultimatum on the 25th of February calling on the government to meet those demands by the 15th of March or a general strike would be called. Well, the deadline has come and gone and the union is carrying out its threat. From Niamey, Moussa Kaka telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The USTN announced that it has no choice but to call a strike since this is the only sort of action the government understands. The union has therefore issued a call for a 48-hour strike for 3 and 4 April. The union hopes to paralyze all sectors of the economy, both public and private. The USTN claims that President Saibou's government has failed to fulfill its side of agreements signed by union and government to reduce social tension.

The union has a list of 16 demands, including the introduction of multiparty democracy, the convening of a national conference, and the reversal of cuts in the country's budget. The union also accuses the government of failing to abide by its own promises on democracy and points to the fact that the ruling party, the MNSD [National Movement of a Development Society], has been allowed to use the media and state apparatus to promote itself.

The government must understand, says the union, that the union represents the democratic forces in Niger and will not flinch from any sacrifice needed to bring a democratic system into being. [end recording]

Government, Unions Reach Accord

AB0104171591 Niamey Domestic Service in French
0545 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Protocol agreement between the Niger Government and the Federation of Labor Unions of Niger, USTN; signed in Niamey on 31 March—read by Lawani Moutari, USTN secretary general]

[Text] We open this newscast with this important decision from the USTN to call off its general strike scheduled for 3 and 4 April. The trade union federation made this decision after a negotiations meeting with the government, a meeting at which the two parties achieved positive results concerning workers' demands. I propose that you listen to the protocol agreement read by Lawani Moutari, secretary general of the USTN:

[Begin recording] Protocol Agreement Between the Government of Niger and the USTN: The USTN submitted to the government on 25 February 1991, under cover of Letter No. 121 addressed to the president of the Republic, a 16-point list of grievances. A government delegation headed by the prime minister and the USTN National Executive Bureau held working sessions on 29, 30, and 31 March 1991 to consider the various grievances listed. The attendance sheet is attached herewith.

At the end of their meetings, the two parties agreed to the following:

1. a) On the budgetary savings measures adopted on 16 May 1990: The government hereby drops the aforementioned budgetary savings measures adopted 16 May 1990 on freezing promotions of state employees and the liability of local government authorities with regard to payment of salaries to their support staff;

b) The USTN hereby agrees to resume sessions of the government-union parity commission as of 4 April 1991 with a view to proposing alternative budgetary savings measures;

c) The two parties hereby agree to examine the practical modalities for reinstating the entitlements of all civil servants who were affected by the measures.

2. On salaries withheld in the event of industrial action: The government hereby undertakes to restore and have restored any strike-motivated salary withholdings.

3. Concerning the staff reductions, privatizations, and closings of companies: The government hereby undertakes to discontinue the staff reduction, privatization, and company liquidation measures until a national conference can be held.

4. a) Concerning the autonomous placement of funds by the National Social Security Fund, CNSS: In the present situation of public finances, the two parties hereby acknowledge that complete autonomy in placing CNSS funds would be injurious to the functioning of the Treasury;

b) While awaiting an appropriate in-depth survey, the government hereby undertakes to authorize the CNSS to use part of its resources to meet its needs. The practical modalities of this operation will be determined by mutual consent between the minister of finance, the CNSS, and the USTN within the shortest possible time.

5. Concerning free access to the press: a) The two parties hereby acknowledge the preponderant role of the media in the our country's current democratization process;

b) In the immediate future, the announcements and communiques from the USTN, [words indistinct] shall be broadcast by the press and the radio;

c) Congresses, seminars, and rallies of the USTN, USN, and political parties shall be covered (?on television) in strict (?accordance with the) regulations in force;

d) The use of the media by political parties, trade unions, and associations within the context of the electioneering campaign and parliamentary debates shall be defined in due course by common consent.

6. Concerning the review of the policy of liberalization:

a) The two parties hereby note that the liberalization measures under implementation have adverse effects in the area of certain [words indistinct], commercial, and industrial (?units).

b) The government hereby undertakes to work jointly with the appropriate quarters with a view to correcting the adverse effects in a manner that would better protect and secure national industrial units and the commercial sector.

7. Concerning compliance with labor laws: The two parties note that there are still difficulties in the area of complying with labor laws in force. The government shall continue to ensure compliance therewith. Thus, the trade unions shall make contacts with the Ministry of Civil Service and Labor so as to examine and find solutions to the issues under review.

8. Concerning the establishment of a national committee to prepare a national conference: The principle of setting up a committee to prepare the national conference is hereby accepted. The process of instituting the said committee is under way.

9. Concerning the neutrality of traditional chiefdoms and the Islamic Association in political rivalries: a) The two parties agree that the Association of Traditional Rulers and the Islamic Association of Niger, as institutions, shall not belong to any political party;

b) The two parties hereby acknowledge that members of the aforementioned associations may freely belong to the parties of their choice.

10. Concerning the USTN list of grievances: The other items featured on the USTN grievances list shall be the subject of subsequent negotiations.

11. Concerning the notices of warning strikes due to take place on 3 and 4 April 1991: The USTN hereby agrees to call off the warning strike scheduled for 3 and 4 April 1991. This protocol agreement shall come into effect as of the date it is signed;

Completed in Niamey on the 31 March 1991

[Signed] For the Government of the Republic of Niger—Aliou Mahamidou, prime minister. For the USTN—Lawani Moutari, secretary general. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Nigeria

AFRC Reviews Council of State Decisions

AB2903131691 Lagos International Service in English
1030 GMT 27 Mar 91

[From the "News About Nigeria" program]

[Text] The Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] is meeting today in Lagos to consider decisions taken at yesterday's meeting of the National Council of State [NCS], as well as other issues of national interest. Yesterday's meeting discussed various aspects of the political transition program.

Speaking to State House correspondents after the meeting, President Ibrahim Babangida said an enlarged

NCS would soon be inaugurated and that the Presidency would move to Abuja before the end of next year. The new body will comprise all former heads of state, (?serving) governors, and some selected traditional rulers.

On the political ambition of some former ministers and key government officials, the president said that they were very conversant with a circular on the matter before they resigned their appointments. General Babangida remarked that government had learned a lesson from the restriction on movement during the trial census. He said that the government would use the experience gained in planning for the actual census exercise later in the year.

Sierra Leone

Government Sends Troops to Lofa County, Liberia

AB0104190691 London BBC World Service in English
1835 GMT 1 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Sierra Leone clearly believes it has a growing crisis on its border with Liberia. The government in Freetown now says there have been two incursions by armed men into Kailahun District in the east of the country. They are blaming rebels loyal to Charles Taylor's Liberian National Patriotic Front [NPFL], and are now taking steps to contain [words indistinct]. From Freetown, Christel Johnson telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] A military spokesman in Freetown today said that more troops left for the border in the early hours of yesterday to reinforce the 2,000 troops already based there. Some of these were soldiers who had been serving in Monrovia with the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force, but arrived back in Sierra Leone on March 30.

The spokesman said that because of the continued attacks by NPFL rebels from Liberia, Sierra Leonean troops were now compelled to move into Lofa County, inside Liberia, in a heavy offensive against NPFL rebels. He said: Our objective is for our troops to occupy parts of Lofa County so that our border can be properly defended. The spokesman said: We are not going to take any chance with the NPFL rebels.

Meanwhile, a senior official spokesman from State House said today that President Momoh will hold a press conference tomorrow at State House to speak about the situation along the border. The majority of Sierra Leoneans are so far supporting the president's stand against rebels. One farmer I spoke to from the district where rebel attacks have taken place said, and I quote: We the people are ready to fight alongside our soldiers against Charles Taylor's rebels. Another Sierra Leonean, a woman, who is a native from Kailahun District, said whoever is in charge of these rebels,

whether it is Charles Taylor or Sierra Leonean opponents of President Momoh, their methods will not work here in Sierra Leone.

Since the rebel attack along the border, President Momoh's popularity has soared, particularly, as last week, he welcomed the report of the Constitutional Review Commission recommending multipartyism in Sierra Leone. However, according to some observers, his popularity will increase even more if he speeds up the implementation of multipartyism so that the next general elections can be held under a multiparty system. [end recording]

Momoh Addresses Troops Returning From Liberia

AB3003154691 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT
30 Mar 91

[Text] Freetown, March 30 (AFP)—Four Sierra Leone soldiers died while serving in a West African peacekeeping force in Liberia at the height of the 15-month civil war there, President Joseph Momoh said here Saturday [30 March]. Gen. Momoh, who was addressing about 225 soldiers who returned from the Liberian capital Monrovia on Saturday after completing a six month assignment, said one soldier died in action while three others died from natural causes.

A replacement force of about 350 soldiers, arrived in Liberia earlier this month to join troops from Nigeria, Ghana, the Gambia, Guinea and a handful of new recruits from Mali comprising the peacekeeping force, known as ECOMOG.

"There is still fire in Monrovia and until the situation is finally settled, leaders in the sub-region will not rest," he said, referring to leaders of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which sent in the force to impose a ceasefire between government troops and rebels last August. "We are going all out to ensure that the situation is settled in Liberia once and for all," the Sierra Leone leader concluded.

At least 60 Nigerian and eight Ghanaian soldiers have also died while in Liberia, many under the hail of artillery fire by Charles Taylor's main rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPLF).

Togo

Eyadema Pardons 29 Convicted in November 1990

AB0104204091 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 31 mar 91

[Interior Ministry Communique issued in Lome on 31 March]

[Text] Following the 26-28 November 1990 events resulting in the damage and destruction of public and private property in several localities in the country, a certain number of individuals responsible for these acts were arrested, tried,

and sentenced to prison terms ranging between four and five years and fines totalling 2.443 million CFA francs.

A certain number of these detainees petitioned the Union of Togolese Drivers, USYNDICTO, to intervene for them for a presidential pardon. The matter was referred to the National Confederation of Togolese Workers [CNTT] which contacted the appropriate authorities, notably the minister of commerce and transport.

After several meetings between the minister of commerce and transport, the CNTT, USYNDICTO, and UNACOT

[expansion unknown], the problem was brought to the attention of the head of state. On Monday, 25 March 1991, the members of the CNTT permanent secretariat were received by the president of the Republic on this issue. On 29 March 1991, the head of state received in his Lome II private residence USYNDICTO and UNACOT bureau members in the presence of the minister of commerce and transport and the CNTT general secretary. Because of a pledge made by UNACOT and USYNDICTO to pay the fine, the president of the Republic has decided to pardon, as of today, the 29 convicts.

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